

THE NAPANE

Warner H

Jan 10

Vol. XLIX, No. 8 - E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANAD

HIGH CLASS SHOES

Every man enjoys once in a while buying the best things, even if they do cost more.

Some men are wise enough to know that this is true economy.

If you will come here and look at our showing of Boots and Shoes you'll see where the enjoyment comes in. There is nothing better made anywhere at any price. When you have worn a pair you will realize the economy of the best.

We sell Shoes that are absolutely the best in stylish appearance, in qualities, in materials, and in workmanship—the best you can possibly buy for your money. A large stock of Men's Shoes to select from, and the prices are as low as good Shoes can be sold for.

Remember the place—at the

ROYAL - SHOE - STORE,

Napanee, - Ontario.

S. G. HAWLEY, Manager.

SEASONABLE GOODS

ALL THE YEAR THROUGH



KINDEL DAVENPORT

Most comfortable bed at night
and couch by day.

Sold at = \$29.00

Electric and Gas Portable Lamps, beautiful art glass, at the low price of \$4.00.

Call and examine our beautiful Nordheimer Pian,

Gibbard Furniture Co' y. Napanee.

WALLPAPER !

OSTEOPATHY

"Health Without Drugs."

Dr. Robert Garside Ashcroft and Dr. Edna Earle Ashcroft, 405 Princess Street, Kingston.

LIGHTNING A MYSTERY

This Phenomenon of Nature Is a
Puzzle to Science.

THE THEORY OF THUNDER.

In a General Way It Is Understood; but, as a Matter of Fact, the Bolt From the Storm In Its Erratic Tendencies Defies the Investigator.

In a general way we understand the theory of thunderstorms. As a matter of fact, there is no phenomenon of nature, but excepting even earthquakes, of which we know so little.

Man-made lightning—that is, electricity of the highest power, which we can artificially produce—will act according to certain known laws. It will, for instance, travel along a conductor of metal.

But a dash of lightning will frequent leap from a well defined metal path and launch itself through the air or some adjacent object which is an infinitely poorer conductor.

This may be due to the almost inconceivable force of a flash of lightning, says a writer in Pearson's Weekly. It is estimated that a dash of lightning a mile long represents a pressure of discharge equal to 3,000,000,000 volts.

As such a flash lasts only about the thousandth part of a second the energy dissipated by the discharge is equal to 300,000 horsepower. Put in other words, if we could find some means of saving and using lightning we should be the richer by a good round sum for every flash.

Lightning is, as we know, usually accompanied by a peal of thunder, which is louder the nearer the hearer is to the point of the discharge, but this is not an invariable rule. There are cases on record of most destructive lightning flashes which were unaccompanied by sound.

Such a phenomenon occurred at Bradford some years ago. What is described as "a silent thunderbolt" fell in a graveyard, destroying one monument and smashing to atoms nearly seventy glass cases containing wreaths and flowers.

In the same summer Swanscombe, in Kent, was terrified by a freak of lightning. All of a sudden "a great mass of blue fire" swept along the street, and next moment it was seen that the fine old parish church, built nearly 700 years ago, had been struck.

The building, with all its fine old carved oak, was soon a roaring furnace, and only a part of the chancel was saved.

Scientists are still hopelessly at sea as to the cause of that peculiar phenomenon known as globe lightning. At Coventry some years ago during a violent thunderstorm it passed along a street like a soap bubble built of blue fire and drifted into a shed, where it exploded, blowing the roof off the place.

At Rheims, in France, a similar fire ball came into a cobbler's shop through the open window. The soli-

WALNUT GROVE.

Mrs. John Sharp is seriously ill. Mrs. S. Bell is still confined to her bed with very poor hopes of her recovery.

Azel Buck is spending a few days in Kingston.

Miss Grace Sharp has returned after a week's visit in Kingston.

Stewart Weese gave a party to a number of his friends on Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Sharpe attended the tea meeting at Dorland, on Monday evening.

Myrrh Tooth Paste is good for soft gums, or ulcerated mouth, as well as to whiten and preserve the teeth. It's only 15c for an ordinary sized tubes.

JESSOP'S PHARMACY.

ODESSA.

The re-count of the local option ballots took place on Tuesday. The various parties concerned were well represented, as far as the re-count went. When finished it gave local option some four or five more votes, but there were some important points that the judge reserved his decision on till March 10th next.

The Nelson Walker grocery business has, we are informed, changed hands, George Hartman becoming proprietor.

The oyster supper given by the A. O. U. W. to its many friends, was a fine affair, music, speeches and games filling the programme till the wee small hours of the morning.

ROBLIN.

Our school is progressing favorably with Mr. H. Wagner as teacher.

Mr. Roy Lampkins, Moscow, is visiting his cousin, Miss Lizzie Asselstine.

Miss Neta Windover, Napanee, returned home, after spending a few days the guest of Miss Grace Richardson.

Miss Violet Lasher, Napanee, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Lasher.

We are having nice weather now and the farmers are taking advantage of it by drawing heading.

Mr. Hawley Stone, Flinton, visited friends in this vicinity for a few days last week.

A number from here attended the ball at Centreville on Friday night.

Jessop's Tasteless Cod Liver Oil is put up in 16 oz. bottles and is worth only 7c. The best of drugs are used in manufacture of this preparation and we agree to do as we say or refund the money.

JESSOP'S PHARMACY.

WILKINSON.

The roads are in excellent condition and the men are taking the advantage of them.

Card parties are the order of the day.

The young people gave Mr. and Mrs. P. Segriff a pleasant surprise on Friday evening.

Miss Tressie Burns has returned to her home after a two week's visit with her sister, Mrs. James Moran.

Miss Anna O'Meara, of Yarker, is visiting at J. Dillon's.

Miss Katie Moran entertained a few of her friends to tea on Sunday last.

If you want to be fashionable get the Measles.

W. J. Hayes is visiting at M. Moran's.

Chimes of Normandy
Special Repeat Performance To-Night.

Gibbard Furniture Co'y. Napanee.

WALLPAPER !

This is a subject we think we can talk on with authority. For 15 weeks the past summer we travelled for the largest wallpaper factory in Canada and by studying the subject, and the plans of other merchants, feel that we can offer some good suggestions to our customers.

We have already put in stock

OVER 3 TONS OF NEW PAPER.

and when our stock is complete, which it will be in about two weeks, we can offer the very

Best Line we have Ever Had

In addition to our very large stock on hand we have the sample books of V. E. Ashdown & Co., Toronto's largest dealers; J. A. Holland & Co., Montreal; The Reg. N. Boxer Co., English and German Papers, and will be able to give you paper up to \$10 per roll.

Don't think you have to go to Toronto or Montreal for the best - you can get it right here, at

A. E. PAUL'S,

The Wallpaper Man.

COLLIER'S

Feed Mill and Evaporator

Grinding Every Day.

Feed Ground at 5c per 100 lbs.

D. S. COLLIER,

Near Reindeer Dock.

The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.

CASH ASSETS EXCEED
\$55,000,000.

Policy-holders of the above Company are hereby notified that the Agency has been transferred from D. L. Green to D. McClellan, Napanee. All matters of transfer or endorsement, etc. in connection with existing Policies or any new business will be promptly attended to by

D. McCLELLAN, Agent, Napanee.

OFFICE - Grange Block, John St.
P. O. Box 186.

Wallace's for Kodaks and Supplies.

Remember if it isn't an Eastman it isn't a Kodak. You can get all the supplies in Napanee at Wallace's Drug Store. We do developing and printing and intend carrying a larger supply than kept in Napanee heretofore.

OSTEOPATHY
"Health Without Drugs."
Dr. Robert Garside Ashcroft and Dr. Edna Earle Ashcroft, 405 Princess Street, Kingston, Ont., Phone 417. Treatments at Napanee by appointment. 35c-m

FOR SALE.

1 good driving mare,
1 cutter.
2 buggies.
2 sets of single harness, robes, blankets.
Also one large parlor cook stove and range, nearly new.

Can be seen at

F. C. LLOYD'S.

South Napanee.

All outstanding accounts must be paid by February 4th, or placed in solicitor's hands for collection.

GREAT FEBRUARY - SALE

20 to 30 Per Cent.
off all Goods.

Big Bargains !

Come in.

Sale starts Feb. 1st

Everything goes in this sale to make room for spring stock.

M. MAKER,

opposite Royal Hotel.

T. A. Huffman, Druggist,

— and —

Wallace's Drug Store

Another agency Mr. Huffman had and we did not mention

Grippura

(The famous Grippe Cure)

James Colling, who used to teach here in our Collegiate Institute, and afterwards principal at Cobourg, says: "One dose cured me. I gave it to five other teachers and they all declare that it broke up the attack of grippe."

Anything you have been in the habit of getting at Huffman's you can now get at

WALLACE'S, Napanee.

In 1909 the number of immigrants into Canada from the United States totalled 90,148.

The Kinrade case cost the crown \$4,090 for counsel and detectives, according to the public accounts for the province.

It is likely the Hamilton, Ont., board of control will make a change in the penalty for tax arrears. The board proposes to charge one-half per cent per month, which will mean a penalty of six per cent. at the end of the first year, twelve per cent. the second year, and so on.

was saved.

Scientists are still hopelessly at sea as to the cause of that peculiar phenomenon known as globe lightning. At Coventry some years ago during a violent thunderstorm it passed along a street like a soap bubble built of blue fire and drifted into a shed, where it exploded, blowing the roof off the place.

At Rheims, in France, a similar fire ball came into a cobbler's shop through the open window. The solitary occupant of the place sat perfectly still, paralyzed with terror, while his fearful visitant hovered for several seconds overhead. Then it moved toward the fireplace and presently passed up the chimney.

Next moment there was an explosion like a shell bursting, and the upper part of the chimney came crashing down.

Not long ago Count G. Hamilton made a record of a similar freak of electricity. He was sitting at dinner at a house on Lake Wenner, in Sweden, when just after a vivid flash of lightning a brilliant white ball appeared over the table and after hanging poised there for some seconds went off with a loud bang.

Fortunately it did no harm to any one, although it was quite close to several people. Those who saw it suggested it was like a ball of cold lightning.

In November, 1902, Sydney, Australia, was visited by a terrific dust storm, in the midst of which a perfect rain of electric fire balls began to fall. These set fire to a number of houses, and a most appalling panic set in. A cry was raised that the end of the world was at hand, and people rushed out of their houses into the ink black, dust deep streets.

The most amazing and terrifying displays of the power of lightning are seen on mountains. In 1890 a party was on the top of a mountain in the Caucasus when a huge violet ball, surrounded by vivid rays, struck a rock near by and, exploding like a bomb, burst into atoms. One of the party was badly hurt.

Stilton Cheese.

The secret of making Stilton cheese was for some time confined to the family of the original inventors, who were under an engagement to sell all they could make to the famous Cooper Thornhill of Stilton. Being thus to be obtained of him alone, it received the appellation of Stilton cheese, but it would have been more appropriately named Wicheote cheese, being first made in that village, on the eastern side of Leicestershire, about thirty miles from Stilton.—London Standard.

Helping Him.

Mr. Backward—Well—er—yes, since you ask me, I was thinking of consulting a fortune teller. Miss Coy—To find out whom you will marry, eh? Mr. Backward—Why—er—yes. I—Miss Coy—Why not ask me and save the fortune teller's fee toward the price of the ring?

The thicker the grass the easier to mow—Alarie.

Feed ground for 6 cents per hundred at the big mill.

J. R. Dafoe wishes to notify his customers and the public generally that the price for grinding feed at the big mill for the present and until further notice will be six cents per hundred pounds with one pound per hundred off for waste. The mill is equipped with two of the best grinding machines known to the trade with a capacity of twenty-five tons per day, feed ground as fine as desired and ready when you call for it.

Your patronage solicited.

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J. R. DAFOE.

Miss Anna O'Meara, of Yarker, is visiting at J. Dillon's.

Miss Katie Moran entertained a few of her friends to tea on Sunday last.

If you want to be fashionable get the Measles.

W. J. Hayes is visiting at M. Moran's.

Chimes of Normandy Special Repeat Performance To-Night.

GLENVALE.

On Friday evening two van loads of young people from Kingston drove to the home of T. Hawkey, where they spent an enjoyable evening.

At the meeting of the Fosesters on Monday evening, the officers for 1910 were installed. After the meeting, oysters were served.

There will be no service in the Methodist church on Sunday, owing to quarterly service at Elginburg.

Mrs. T. Orser entertained a few of the young people on Saturday evening.

John Moon, of Conway, is renewing acquaintances here.

Russell Ellerbeck and the Misses Osser spent Sunday at N. Osser's, Kepler.

Visitors : Samuel Carruthers, Toronto, at J. A. Carruthers'; Miss Ida May Clark, of Kingston, at T. Hawkey's; Mrs. William Brand and baby, Kingston, at S. Aldort's; Miss Loretta Lea, Harrowsmith, at J. Clark's.

DENBIGH.

John Irish, Esq., was in Napanee last week to attend the first session of this year's county council.

Mrs. E. Sallans and her sister, Mrs. Jas. Adams, of Griffith, have enjoyed a week visiting friends and relatives in Kemptville, and have returned home again in the best of health and spirits.

Mr. George Fritsch, of Latchford, is making a good visit at his old home with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Fritsch. Last week he and his mother made a trip to Eganville and Rankin, and were the guests of Rev. G. Daechsel, of Rankin, and Rev. G. Brackebush, of Eganville, who both formerly for a number of years had charge of the Lutheran St. Paul's congregation here, and are still very much esteemed and affectionately remembered by their former parishioners.

Mr. Gustav Stein, who has purchased a farm in New Ontario and intends to move there with his family before spring, has commenced to forward some of his farming implements and other freight to Renfrew for shipment to his future home.

S. S. NO. 9, NORTH FREDERICKSBURGH.

Honor Roll, January, 1910.

Sr. IV—Alberta Outwater, Willie Bell, Clara Luffman, Maud McCabe, Charlie McCabe.

Jr. IV—Ward Nolan.

Jr. III—Wilfrid McCabe, Leta Luffman.

Jr. II—Hazel Luffman, Pt. II—Hazel McCabe.

Pt. I—Ernest Stone.

JESSIE SILLS,
Teacher.

S. S. NO. 16, RICHMOND.

Honor Roll for January.

Sr. IV Class—Myrtle Youngs, Dorland McCutcheon, Volney Woods, Rose Lasher.

Jr. IV Class—Luman McCutcheon, Class III—Lillie Bradshaw, Carpelta Storr, Leone Spencer, Daisy McCutcheon, Ellen Kinmet, Mabel McFarlane.

Class II—John Kinmet, Ivan Spencer, Annie McCutcheon, Will Sweeney, Frank McConnell, Maurice Guerne, Gertie Hartin, Almer Hartin.

Part II—Hattie Storr, Ruby Perry, Part I—Harvey McFarland, Fred McConnell, Hawley McFarland, Earl Lasher, Eva Youngs, Ross McCumber, Earl Mcumber, Evelyn McFarland.

HARRY R. WAGAR,
Teacher.

We still have a few of those regular 25c boxes of stationery for 15c. The real linen papers, one full package envelopes, and one full quire paper, all for 15c.

JESSOP'S PHARMACY.

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A QUARTER OF A CENTURY

finds us in the lead for
Plumbing, Steam, Hot
Water and Hot Air
Heating.

M. S. MADOLE

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

CANADA—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4th, 1910

A 3 PRICE CLOTHING SALE

All our Men's Suits and Overcoats are placed in just three classes.

The \$8, \$9, \$10 and \$11 Suits and Overcoats.... **\$6.75**

The \$12, \$13, and \$14 Suits and Overcoats.... **\$9.75**

The \$15, \$16, \$17 & \$18 Suits and Overcoats... **\$11.75**

All new fresh garments, made by the best ready-to-wear tailors for this season's trade.

This is your opportunity to buy Clothing at wholesale prices, and in some cases below.

SHIRT SALE

All \$1.00 Shirts.... **68c.**

All \$1.25, 1.40 and \$1.50 Shirts **98c.**

J. L. BOYES,

OBITUARY.

Tacoma, Wash.—N. Ryerson Gordani, who died at his home 3823 South Yakima Ave., on the 16th of Dec. 1909, was born in Ernesttown Ontario, Canada in 1836. He was the son of the late Henry Gordani and grandson of the late Dr. Samuel Neilson. He lived in the old homestead in Ernesttown until about eighteen years ago he moved to the home town Napanee, then in Dec. 1905, he came to Tacoma. Those with whom he became acquainted found in Mr. Gordani a man of stirring qualities and kindly disposition. The funeral service, which was very impressive, was conducted at the family residence by the Rev. H. B. Hendly. The floral tributes were beautiful, our piece in particular by the Electric Co., of Electron Wash., (of which the son, Walter, is a member) was an anchor which covered more than half the casket. His illness extended a little over two weeks. He was first taken with a slight attack of pneumonia, but was improving slowly, when four days before his death, he suffered a stroke of paralysis, but his mind was clear up to the last. He was laid away in the beautiful Oakwood cemetery, there to await his Lord's coming. He leaves a widow and one son, Walter N. Gordani, of Electron, Wash., and two step-daughters, Mrs. E. L. Brown, Niagara Falls, N. Y., and Mrs. E. N. Thomas, Chilliwack, B. C.

WILTON.

There will be no service in the Methodist church on Sunday morning, the quarterly meeting services being conducted at Violet that morning.

Communion will be dispensed in the Presbyterian church on Sunday evening.

Wesley Davison is here from Manitoba visiting his sisters and brothers. Mr. Mrs. Melville and two children will leave to-morrow for their home in Bannerman, Manitoba, after two months visit with Mrs. Melville's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Mills.

Misses Ethel and Jean Baker, Harronsmith, spent Saturday at James Forsyth's.

Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Shibley were in Napanee on Saturday.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

STELLA.

Many of the villagers drove to Bath on Saturday to witness the hockey match between Adolphustown and Bath. The ice on the bay is now considerate.

The A.O.U.W. gave a dance in Victoria Hall on Wednesday evening.

J. Richards, reeve, attended county council in Napanee last week.

G. Roddick intends removing to Conway about the first of March. He takes charge of the grocery and post office in that place.

A social was held in the rectory in aid of St. Alban's and Christ church last week.

F. Henderson gave a nice little house dance on Thursday night last.

R. A. Fowler, Emerald, has been appointed a license commissioner.

A young son has arrived at D. Caughey's.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Thompson and Mrs. Rankin, Cleveland, at R. Glen's; Mrs. R. A. Caughey and children, Portsmouth, at W. McDonald's; Miss A. Filson and R. Neilson, Kingston, with friends.

The new Winnipeg directory places the population of Winnipeg St. Boniface and suburbs at 172,000 an increase of 15,000 over last year.

Sale of Real Estate—by Tender.

Tenders for the purchase of lots numbers 2 and 3, on the west side of Centre street, in the Town of Napanee, will be received by the undersigned town clerk up to noon of MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14th, 1910.

Tenders will be received for the said lots separately or en bloc.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. A. GRANGE,

Town Clerk.

Dated Feb. 3rd, 1910.

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE—by public Auction.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale provided in a certain mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale—FRIDAY, THE 25th DAY OF FEBRUARY A. D. 1910, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Commercial Hotel, in the Village of Yarker, in the Township of Camden, the following lands:

Parcels Number One—The north half of lot number thirteen, in the 4th concession of the Townhip of Portland, in the County of Frontenac, containing thirty seven acres be the same more or less.

Parcel Number Two—Part of lot number 45,

NEW LUMBER YARD

Messrs. J. R. Dafoe and W. T. Waller, have purchased the lumber stock and business of Mr. M. S. Madole, and have overhauled the machinery of the planing mill and have it equipped for first-class work, and are prepared to supply the following first-class building material:

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Blinds,
Mouldings, Verandah Posts. Also Cement,
Sand, Lime, Building Paper, Roofing Drain Tile

in fact anything required in the building trade. Lumber Dressed, and Sash and Doors, Etc. Prepared to order.

When intending to build, give us a call, foot of East Street.

DAFOE & WALLER,

Orders left at T. H. Waller's Hardware Store, or at J. R. Dafoe's Office will receive prompt attention. Telephone No. 14.

DOXSEE & CO.

Ribbon Sale !

Saturday, Jan. 8th.

Our stock is too large and must be reduced before stock-taking.

See our window for
Prices.

Millinery

Everything in Trimmed Felt and Velvet—half price. All Untrimmed Felt Hats at 50c each.

The Leading Millinery House

THE - DOMINION - BANK NAPANEE BRANCH

Capital Paid up \$1,000,000

Reserve Fund and Undivided

Profits 5,300,000

Total Deposits by the Public ... 45,700,000

Total Assets 58,900,000

Travellers and Commercial Letters of Credit issued available throughout the world.

DUDLEY L. HILL,

Manager, Napanee Branch.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA. ESTABLISHED 1864.

PAID UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE OVER

\$10,400,000.

FOR SALE—Residence of the late Mrs. Andrews, Piety Hill. Brick house, brick

in the 2nd concession of the Township

of Frontenac, containing 100 acres of land.

For further information apply to

W. G. H. BROWN, Real Estate, Opposite Royal Hotel, Napanee.

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cemetery, there to await his Lord's coming. He leaves widow and one son, Walter N. Gordian, of Electron, Wash., and two step-daughters, Mrs. E. L. Brown, Niagara Falls, N. Y., and Mrs. E. N. Thomas, Chilliwack, B.C.

Cut Flowers — Floral Designs.

Carnations, Roses, Tulips, Valley, Orchids, etc., delivered in six hours fresh from the Dale Estate Florists. Funeral and wedding designs put up as only the Dale Estate can put them up. At The Medical Hall—Napanee Largest Drug Store—Fred L. Hooper.

COMES FROM ODESSA.

Rome, N. Y., Jan. 29.—Rev. D. W. Aylesworth, a well-known and highly esteemed Methodist clergyman, at present living with his daughter, Mrs. George C. Bessee, at Eureka, near Bartlett, on Wednesday, Jan. 26th, celebrated his eightieth birthday anniversary. In commemoration of the event he was the recipient of over 300 handsome souvenir cards. A family gathering and dinner was also held.

Rev. Mr. Aylesworth is a son of the late Rev. and Mrs. Robert Aylesworth and was born in Odessa. He studied at the academies of Bath and Newburgh, and at the age of twenty-five began preaching at Elgin, Ont., delivering his first sermon on July 12th, 1855. He was ordained in June, 1858, in the Methodist church at Napavine. He came to the states in June, 1858, and located in the state of New York, which has since been his home. Joining the Northern New York conference Rev. Mr. Aylesworth was first assigned to a pastorate at St. Lawrence. In succession he filled the following charges: Evans' Mills, Three Mile Bay, Turin, Westmoreland, New Hartford, Taberg and Cleveland, N. Y. After leaving this charge he went into lecture work for a period of three years, under the auspices of the Good Templars, a temperance organization, in which he met with success.

Returning to the work of the ministry Rev. Mr. Aylesworth was assigned successively to Harrisburg, Sackets Harbor, Felts Mills and New London. At the latter place he served the last five years of his active service, returning to the superannuated list in April, 1900, after fifty-four years of active ministerial work. Since his retiring last April he had preached 119 times and delivered three lectures. He is in excellent health, retains his strength and vitality to a wonderful degree, and is to-day an able and interesting expounder of the gospel.

About four years ago the sudden death of Mrs. Aylesworth removed the helpmate who for so many years had stood faithfully by her husband's side in the work at the numerous assignments. The members of Rev. Mr. Aylesworth's family are three sons and three daughters: Rev. Robert M. Aylesworth, of Paterson, N. J., Frank W. of Caproh; Albert R. Aylesworth, of Utica; Mrs. George Bessee, of Eureka; Mrs. George Drum, of Westmoreland and Mrs. Thomas Hughes, of Oneida.

Jack Johnson, the champion heavyweight pugilist of the world will appear in Belleville before long. Johnson gets at the present time \$2000 per week in vaudeville as well as a percentage, which amounts in all to \$2,300 a week. Mr. Pat Jennings of Belleville, who is arranging the engagement, recently returned from Toronto, where he saw Johnson, who, he says, is a fine fellow and will make friends wherever he goes. Pat has also secured James J. Jeffries, the opponent of Johnson, the date of his appearance being sometime in May, when the citizens will have an opportunity of judging for themselves the merits of the two great prize fighters whose names and fame are now before the public.

Lice on Cattle.

At this season of the year a powder is much more convenient than a liquid for killing lice, but the point is. To get a good powder Bill Brandon's recipe is the best thing we have found yet. Made up fresh while you wait at Wallace's Drug Store, Napanee.

REAR ESTATE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale on FRIDAY, THE 25th DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1914, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Commercial Hotel in Napanee, the Village of the Township of Camden, the following lands:

Parcels Number One—The north half of lot number thirteen, in the 4th concession of the Township of Portland, in the County of Frontenac, containing thirty seven acres be the same more or less.

Parcel Number Two—Part of lot number 45, in the 2nd concession of the Township of Camden, in the County of Lennox and Addington, as described in a deed from one James Garrison to Manan McQueen bearing date the 20th day of July, A. D. 1907, and registered in the Registry Office for the said County of Lennox and Addington on the 22nd day of July, A. D. 1907, at one o'clock p. m. as number 115/4.

On parcel number one there is a frame dwelling house and barn; said farm is well watered.

On parcel number two there is also a frame dwelling house and frame barn.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN ENGLISH,
Vendor's Solicitor.

Dated at Napanee this 25th day of Jan. 1910.

8d

Manor Hotel

Main Street WINNIPEG

E. McKENTY, Proprietor.

The Manor Hotel, situated directly opposite the C. P. R. Hotel and very close to the C. P. R. station, offers the very best accommodation to travellers at the most moderate rate of \$1 per day. The entire house has recently been renovated and refurbished and a new heating apparatus installed at great cost, and it is at all times the proprietor's aim to make his guests thoroughly comfortable in mind and body. It has always been eminently successful. The Manor is undoubtedly the best \$1.00 per day house in the Canadian West.

8:2m



There's a
Wiss
Razor
For You—Get It!

A beard as stiff as bristles cannot be satisfactorily shaved with a razor that is suitable only for soft, light beards. We'll help you select the

WISS
BAZON

especially made for your kind of beard—then you can be sure of perfect and permanent satisfaction.

The WISS is cheapest to own because it always retains its sharp, keen edge, and is always in perfect condition to give a quick, clean, comfortable shave.

Buy a WISS and if it doesn't prove entirely satisfactory, we'll exchange it or give you back your money. \$1.50 to \$3.50 each.

Sold by
M. S. Madole, Napanee.

LOST—Near Forest Mills, on December 28th, 1903, two black and tan hounds, medium size, dog and bitch. Dog has scar on inside of left front leg just above the knee, and a little white on breast. The bitch is of a light tan with dark colored back. Information may be left with the proprietor of the Brisco House.

**MERCHANTS' BANK
OF CANADA.**
ESTABLISHED 1864.

PAID UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE OVER
\$10,400,000.

UNDoubted SECURITY FOR DEPOSITORS

Savings Bank Department.

Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest at best current rate paid.

Farmers' Business Solicited and General Banking Business transacted.

Napanee Branch, W. A. BELLHOUSE, Mgr.

Yarker Branch, E. R. CHECKLEY, Mgr.

D. R. BENSON

Graduate Ontario Veterinary College,

has opened and office second door south of Express Printing Office, where he may be consulted on all diseases of Domestic Animals. All latest veterinary sciences.

Residence: West Street, near Madden's grocery.



Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations.

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section along side his homestead. Price, \$300 per acre.

Duties—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry including those required to earn homestead patent, and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a claim may take a purchased claim instead in certain districts. Price \$300 per acre.

Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$500.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

CHAS. WALKER, Operator and Manager.

ATTEND THE
PETERBOROUGH
BUSINESS COLLEGE

That institution which is educating and finding positions for such a large number of young men and women.

ENTER ANY TIME
NOW IS THE BEST
Individual Instruction
Circulars Free

GEO. SPOTTON J. A. MCKONE
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Lax-ets 5 C Sweet to Eat
A Candy Novelty.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money Orders of the Canadian Bankers' Association are safer than any other method of transmitting money; more convenient to obtain or negotiate, and as cheap as any other method and usually cheaper. They are payable wherever there is a branch of any chartered bank in the Dominion of Canada; and can also be used to advantage in the United States and Europe. For sale at the

Northern Crown Bank!

MANAGERS :

Napanee Branch,
R. G. H. TRAVERS,
Manager,

Enterprise Branch,
W. F. MORGAN DEAN,
Actg. Mgr.

Odessa Branch
A. P. S. DONALDSON,
Manager.

Bath Branch,
W. GORDON,
Actg. Mgr.

Who are your friends, young man? Please don't mix this practical question, that is of so much concern to the every day young man in business, with that archaïc, "A man is known by the company he keeps." Just as we have outgrown constitutions, statutes, stage coaches, and sailing vessels, so many of those old, cherished maxims and epigrams of a generation ago have lost their application. Practically there is no such thing as a business friendship, if between the parties to it the element of business competition exists. Ordinarily in the case of ostensible friendship in such a case, that man who does not sacrifice "friendship" to "business" will be regarded as just so much less a good man of business. Therefore it becomes necessary for the young man making self-inquiry of himself in relation to his workaday friends not to lay undue stress upon the word "friendship." "Friendliness" in general is the better word.

In offices almost without number any new recruit may expect in the beginning to face coldness, if not resentment. He is at the least another candidate for preferment, if only he stays long enough under satisfactory records. Numberless influences already may have attracted members of the organization into small and smaller cliques, each more or less out of sympathy with the others. With which of these will the recruit ally himself? Will he "boost," or will he "knock"; or, almost worse than either, will he preserve an individual, noncommittal attitude, recognizing neither of the other influences? Shall the young novice wonder that he is under a cool, calculating surveillance? But there are few young men of warm blood who have not a desire to make friends among their fellow workers. Youth by instinct is sociable, but in such a situation as this the young man must appreciate that accordingly as he affiliates with fellow workers who may have aligned themselves against the wishes of the employer, he must anticipate that this employer will pass judgment in certain measure upon him, perhaps before he has a chance to prove his individual merit as a worker.

It has been the experience of thousands of young men—and old men, for that matter—that enmities have been encouraged through successful, satisfactory handling of the worker's individual duties imposed upon him. That other man in the organization who may have reason to feel that expect for this new recruit and his showing, his own chances for promotion would

FINDING THE RICH SELF

People Have Lost Themselves in Seeking Things for Themselves Alone

"Whoever will lose his life for my sake shall find it."—Matt. xvi. 25.

We all recognize the wickedness of selfishness in its grosser aspects, but do we realize its folly in almost any of its forms? Selfishness is regarded as a sin; we do not yet regard it as suicide of our own best, as defeating its own purposes, as being, not simply a violation of some ideal code, but a foolish robbery and despoiling of our own selves.

On us all rests the obligation to bring self to its fullness, to realize our own powers, enter into our own possibilities. We dare not fall anywhere in life, nor stop short of being all that we might be. In the long judgment of the ages we will find our places according as we have really found and fulfilled ourselves.

A real danger of some types of religious thinking is that they shall miss self-realization in fleeing from selfishness. Many would rather shrink than grow; they seek to prove their sanctity by the way they shrivel into their shells. If religion is a process of denying the beauty and reality of this life in order to assert the virtues of a hypothetical existence it can have no value for us here.

No man is more likely to yield to the subtle temptation of selfishness than he who thinks to please his God by blotting himself out of

ALL REAL EXISTENCE.

He is selfishly and falsely spiritual, seeking escape from life's real business and burdens, shrinking from its duties, and really coveting an angel's ease when he should take up a man's work.

But the selfishness we most need to fear is that which shrinks and blasts the finest in us when we imagine that we are reaching out for the enriching of our lives. It is that paralysis of the soul which creeps gradually over one who falls into thinking of life as a scheme of each getting all from others and the universe as a grab-snatch them and they fade; we seek to give them and they become our own.

The man who seeks heaven for himself alone will miss it just as truly as the man who seeks the earth for himself alone will die without discovering any of it. That

bag in which the biggest hand gets the eternal prize.

The folly of that way of living is just in the fact that, though a man should gain the whole world by the very process he would lose his own soul, his heart would have dried up within him, and all his being would be but as one great, grasping hand and no more, neither heart to quicken with joy nor eyes to kindle nor powers of any sort to appreciate that which he called his possessions.

To think only of yourself is to lose yourself. It is to narrow the whole life down to that insignificant center of the self. The measure of living is its richness and breadth. Every time your heart goes out in sympathy to another you broaden your very self that much. Every time your hand goes out in helpfulness you lengthen thus the lines of your life. You amount to more in yourself in the measure that you include others in your plan of living.

Do you not see people on the street in whom the lifeless eye and the mechanical mouth mark

THE GROWTH OF THE BRUTE, the habit of blind indifference to the rights and needs of others? Now, what are they worth? As a matter of fact, what have they that we would desire? Who so poor as to do reverence to any good thing in them?

If we would find life, if we would keep alive in ourselves the nerves that give life its sweetness and value, if we would enrich our true selves we need ever to keep the heart open to others, ever to fight against the suicide of selfishness. It is all a simple matter after all, just to give thought to the lives that touch our own, to let the heart grow by sympathy and service.

It takes us all a long time to learn that love and joy are never found by running after them; they are glowing lights that shine within us when we step into the ways of service and sacrifice. We try to is the law of life; he who would find life must take the way of losing it; if we would be rich indeed in the imperishable treasures of life we must cease to seek them; we must try to give them.

HENRY F. COPE.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, FEB. 6.

Lesson VI. Almsgiving and Prayer,
Matt. 6:1-15. Golden Text,
Matt. 6:1.

Verse 1. Your righteousness—Contrasted with that of the scribes and Pharisees (see Matt. 5:20). The "exceeding" righteousness enjoined by Jesus includes right religious principles and practice. He is about to exhibit the limitations of

their conspicuous attitude of devotion. Or, in the public service, they would recite private prayers in a tone loud enough to attract notice, their whole idea of prayer being that it was an act to be seen of men.

6. Enter into thine inner chamber—The upper room of an Oriental house, for guests of retirement. Public prayer is not proscribed. But there are absent in secret prayer, when the door is shut against a peering world, the unworthy motives that tempt a man in public worship.

Thy Father who seeth in secret.—Since he sees, it is not needful that men should see. In secret prayer a man is necessarily at his

two parts, asking for deliverance from those perilous moral situations in which it is easy for an unprotected man to lose his soul, but, inasmuch as moral test is the atmosphere of Christian progress, praying for immunity from moral catastrophe (the apparent meaning of the evil one).

15. If ye forgive not . . . neither will your Father forgive—Not a despotic principle of tip for tap. God will grant forgiveness to the man whose heart is prepared for it, but the man's heart cannot be prepared for it who has not forgiven his brother.

THE INTERRUPTED HARVEST

She was alone in the farmhouse when the police drove up in their trap—a strange inspector and two strange constables. It was harvest-time, and the farmer and his men were busy cutting the grain.

"Good-morning!" said the inspector. "Is the farmer in?"

"No, sir," she answered, wondering what was the matter. "He's over there" — pointing with a plump, red hand.

"Are you his wife?" inquired the inspector.

"No; I'm the housekeeper and dairymaid, Lizzie Strong. Farmer's wife been buried these two years."

"You haven't seen any strangers—suspicious characters—about, I suppose?"

She shook her head.

"Oh, well, I'll just run across and have a talk with the farmer," said the inspector. "Meanwhile, you fellows may as well have a look around the outbuildings."

Lizzie was not nearly so frightened of two constables as she was of one inspector. With a curiosity that was strangely mingled with a feeling of apprehension, she followed them round while they carried out a systematic search of the barns.

"What be you looking for?" she ventured at last to inquire.

"If I tells you, you won't sleep to-night, my maid!" replied one of the constables playfully.

A sudden chill stole over her; something warned her of what she was about to hear.

"I'm not one of your nervous ones," she responded, determined to have her suspicion confirmed. "Is it a murderer, or—or an escaped convict?"

"Oh, you maids! How you are eat up with curiosity!" laughed the younger constable. "Tis a convict, escaped from the prison over yonder, if you must know."

"He slipped away in the mist this morning," put in the other policeman. "The sentries fired, but missed, and he got clear off. He's a native of these parts, so we hurried over to warn you all to be on the look-out for him, in case he should come this way."

"Tisn't likely he will, though," said the younger man consolingly. "He's almost certain to be off towards the railway; so you needn't be afeared to go to bed to-night, my girl."

Lizzie heard him without understanding, however. She had turned pale and her heart was

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Matt. 6 1-15. Golden Text, Matt. 6. 1.

ties have been encouraged through successful, satisfactory handling of the worker's individual duties imposed upon him. That other man in the organization who may have reason to feel that expect for this new recruit and his showing, his own chances for promotion would have been much better, cannot warm to his competitor in even the social sense that might seem merely respectful in the office routine. This the young man may smile at. As to friendly relations with his fellow workers, the decent young man, in measuring the fellow with whom he would like to be friendly, and yet hasn't won over to him, this question of "Why?" is doubly significant.

In just the degree that the decent, honorable young man has failed to attract the friendliness of other decent, honest fellows in his organization, he must rest assured that something is wrong with himself. If three, or five, or a dozen of these men have fraternized on a footing of understanding, and the young man recruit fails in reasonable time to accomplish a social recognition in at least partial degree, it is the fault of the young man. What is that fault? What are those cumulative faults? To answer the question fully and convincingly the young man must remember that in such a circumstance his employer in all likelihood has been asking himself that question, "How is it that young Jones doesn't mix with those decent chaps in the office? What's the matter with him?"

"Politics" in any organization ostensibly is frowned upon. Yet in any organization where honest and dishonest men are fellow workers politics is an inevitable result. One square man among the dishonest ones will be fought far harder and more relentlessly than fifty honest men are likely to fight the one dishonest man in an organization. Those dishonest ones will resort to far more corrupt measures. The one solution of it all seems to be: find yourself—and fight to the last ditch! On the side of decency and honesty, you have everything to gain and nothing to lose!

BABY'S PART.

"Ma," said the little boy, "will you let me take baby out in the perambulator? Bob Carr an' Bill Pitt an' me, we're goin' to play at a railway accident. The perambulator is to be the train, an' baby's to be the passenger who's pitched out on his head, an' he's saved from being run over by another train just in time."

Three hours later, when the baby was safely in bed, the little boy was released from the coal cellar.

Don't act like the deuce because you feel like a king.

Verse 1. Your righteousness—Contrasted with that of the scribes and Pharisees (see Matt. 5, 20). The "exceeding" righteousness enjoined by Jesus includes right religious principles and practice. He is about to exhibit the limitations of the Jews in the matter of almsgiving, prayer, and fasting, their chief shortcoming being that they did these things before men, to be seen of them. All three of these performances the Jews recognized as acts of worship, of about equal value. What Jesus inveighed against was not the acts but the intent of winning a name for piety.

Else ye have no reward—Implying what is promised in verses 4, 6, and 18, that reward may be expected for following the right course.

With your Father—It is his approval, and not man's, that is to be sought in all acts of worship.

2. Alms—The practice of deeds of compassion to the poor had grown to be acknowledged among the Jews as one of the essential observances of religion, a matter to be attended to as fastidiously as prayer or fasting.

Trumpet—One was used on various occasions in the service of the synagogue. Here, however, the word seems to be employed figuratively, for loud display.

Hypocrites—Originally, a stage term, meaning to act a part, from which it came to mean "giving one self out to be what one knew one ought to be, but had no intention of becoming." In this sermon, hypocrisy stands for what is opposite to the kingdom of heaven, and a denial of it. Here the hypocrite is the man who makes an unreal pretense of religion, and especially of generosity, for the despicable purpose of gaining Glory of men.

Synagogues . . . streets—There were several methods of collecting charitable gifts for the poor. Sometimes baskets were passed about the streets for the poor of all classes, Jew or Gentile. Then there were regular officials who went from house to house gathering money for indigent Jews. On the Sabbath, alms were received at the synagogue.

Verily I say—Special emphasis on the fact that the hypocrites have received the sort of reward they sought, in the praise of men, but have forfeited the favor of the heavenly Father.

3. When thou doest alms—Showing it is not the act but the motive which Jesus condemns.

Let not thy left hand know—This is supposed to be a current proverb to express secrecy. Giving without show or boasting was in keeping with the best Jewish spirit.

4. The sum of all is that the matter of almsgiving is one between a man and his Father, who will give the man in return both the rewards of this life and those of the world to come.

5. Ye shall not be—Has the force of a command.

Stand and pray—The posture of prayer, in the synagogues and in the corners of the streets, was standing, with uncovered head, and face turned toward the sanctuary. This gave the play-acting hypocrites their opportunity. They would deliberately so arrange it that the hour of prayer might find them at the chief places of public concourse, and there they would strike

Public prayer is not proscribed. But there are absent in secret prayer, when the door is shut against a peering world, the unworthy motives that tempt a man in public worship.

Thy Father who seeth in secret—Since he sees, it is not needful that men should see. In secret prayer a man is necessarily at his best.

7. Vain repetitions—For an example, read 1 Kings 18, 26. The caution is not against repetitions in general, for Jesus himself used the same words thrice over in the garden of Gethsemane. Prayers are vain when they are uttered again and again as if there were efficacy in the repetition.

8. Your Father knoweth . . . before ye ask—Explaining that prayer is not intended, by a multiplication of words, to acquaint God with our necessities. That secrecy is enjoined shows that the noblest end of prayer is to set the heart right with God.

9. After this manner . . . pray—Following the Jewish custom of learning by heart a considerable number of prayers, this form was given as a suitable petition to be used at the end of the ordinary prayers, just as now in our public worship. The prayer has seven divisions, including the address, three petitions relating to God ("Thy name," "Thy Kingdom," "Thy will"), and three relating to human need ("bread," "debts," "temptation"). Thus it is a pattern prayer, giving a comprehensive statement of Jesus's teaching about God and individual duty, in a simple, intelligible way.

Father—Jesus's common designation for God, bringing before the mind his supreme authority as well as his paternal care. To call him our Father is to admit a universal ground of brotherhood among his true children. The additional phrase, who art in heaven, is not meant to isolate, but to describe his incomparable majesty.

Hallowed be thy name—A fervent wish that God may be revered among men according to his worth, "name" signifying, in the Jewish sense, the whole Person.

10. Thy kingdom come—Israel's unceasing prayer. With wider scope, we are to pray for the coming of that day when the divine will shall be the universal rule of life.

The will be done—Guarding the preceding petition from misinterpretation. God's kingdom can be established only as men on earth do his will as absolutely as the angels in heaven.

11. Give us . . . bread—While we press on to the ultimate spiritual goal we have present physical needs. A comprehensive prayer for food and all things essential to physical well-being. Luxuries and unnecessary comforts are not contemplated.

12. Forgive us . . . as we . . . have forgiven—Asking God for a clean sheet presupposes that we have given others the same. We need forgiveness; for if we believe that God's will should be supreme, and his kingdom be a reality, we must, through faith and repentance, clear ourselves of the false attitude which results from (the daily) violation of his perfect will. The reason we must forgive others is that it is inconsistent we should ask for love, if we do not show it to others.

13. Practically one petition, with

on the look out for . . .

should come this way."

"Tisn't likely he will, though," said the younger man consolingly. "He's almost certain to be off towards the railway; so you needn't be afraid to go to bed to-night, my girl."

Lizzie heard him without understanding, however. She had turned pale, and her heart was thumping heavily against her side.

"What is the name?" she asked faintly.

The constables looked at her keenly.

"You're frightened!" exclaimed one. "But I assure you you needn't be."

"What do you want to know his name for?" inquired the other.

"Only 'cos you said he was a native of these parts."

The answer satisfied him.

"I see," he murmured. "Dan Gardner—that's his name. Young chap, doing three years for shooting at a keeper during a poaching affray. Did you know him?"

Lizzie shook her head, and further conversation was prevented by the return of the inspector.

"Up you get, lads!" he exclaimed. "He hasn't arrived yet, and if he does the farmer will detain him, and wire for us. But it's a million to one he'll try to get to London."

Away they drove, and Lizzie, with a sinking heart, went slowly indoors.

She and Dan Gardner had not exactly been sweethearts, but he had just begun to "walk out with her" when his arrest, a little more than a year ago, had put a stop to his courtship.

"If he was to come here, I'd hide him, law or no law!" she muttered determinedly.

Slowly she went to her attic, which commanded a full view of the wheat-field, and for a moment or two she watched the machines cutting the tall golden grain, tying it up with string into sheaves, and casting them on the ground, whence they were picked up and set on end by two laborers.

The marvel of it fascinated her, often though she had seen it, and she stood there watching, neglecting her work, till—till she became conscious of something in black in the middle of the field—the figure of a man crouching.

She was a quick-witted girl, and at once she guessed who it was—Dan Gardner, the escaped convict!

The situation became clear to her in a flash. Afraid to lie down under a hedge or in a barn, or in any place likely to be searched by his pursuers, he had sought a short rest in the safest hiding-place he could think of—a field of tall, ripe wheat. And then, while he slept, the farmer and his men appeared upon the scene, and he was trapped.

Ruthlessly, the machines had started upon their work, and, afraid to show himself for fear of being given up to the police, he had retreated further and further into the heart of the field as more and more of the grain was cut down, postponing as long as was possible his inevitable discovery.

"Poor Dan!" thought Lizzie, as she stood there, peering out of her attic window, from which the whole drama, hidden from the men at work in the field on the same level, was painfully visible. "He is bound to be caught in the end, and there is nothing I can do to

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Fascinated, trembling with anxiety, she watched and watched. Up there it was all so plain that it seemed incredible that the workers in the field should be unconscious of the convict's presence. But Lizzie was a country-bred girl, and knew from past experience in village romps how easy it was to remain completely hidden among those dense, golden, swaying stalks, if only one took care not to raise one's head too high.

The striking of the grandfather clock at the foot of the stairs broke in upon her reverie.

“Eleven,” she murmured, mechanically counting the strokes. “It was at eleven master said I was to take out the water.”

Dazedly, she filled the big jar, and carried it out into the field, her thoughts absorbed by Dan Gardner and his plight.

If only she could think of something! But there was nothing she could do. “Farmer” was a hard man, utterly unlikely to have any sympathy with an escaped convict. If only she could get him and his men out of the way for a minute or two—long enough to give the man a chance to escape from his trap!

It was a hot morning, and they all gathered eagerly round her, and drank and talked and joked. She noticed as she stood there how completely Dan's presence was hidden from those on the ground, and rejoiced that there was no one else in the house likely to look out of an upper window and discover him. But her satisfaction in this fact was very shortlived. After all, it didn't matter much, since he was sure to be caught in the end.

“What agonies he must be suffering!” she thought. “How he must be longing and praying for them all to go away!”

But that was the last thing likely to happen, even at dinner-time—twelve o'clock. The laborers would eat their dinners under the hedges, and if he came out then—

“Oh, I do hope he will remember that they all live too far away to go home!” she muttered anxiously.

The brief interval for refreshment was soon over, and the men went back to their machines—back to their cutting away Dan Gardner's hopes of escape. And Lizzie, picking up the empty jar, unable to find any pretext for lingering, started to go back to the house.

She was desperate. Something must be done, and she decided to do the only thing she could think of—spill some paraffin, set light to it, and call “Fire!” Everybody would run, and then Dan would be able to come out.

But the fire might engulf the whole building before it was extinguished; and, anyway, she wouldn't be able to see her lover, and help him with what he might need, as her disappearance would assuredly be noticed.

Suddenly, she stood still. Under the hedge was a drum of oil, some machine-tools, and half a dozen large balls of string. Those wonderful machines that cut and tied up the grain couldn't work without this string, any more than a sewing-machine can work without cotton.

Furtively, she looked around, making sure that there was nobody to see; then she stooped and gathered the huge balls into her apron, and fled back to the house.

HOME.

CAKES.

Blotch Cake.—Two cupfuls sugar, three-quarters cupful of butter and lard, one cupful of water, two eggs, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, three scant cupfuls of flour, nutmeg to taste. Line pie pans with pie crust and fill with the above. Rub a little sugar, flour, butter, and nutmeg together and sprinkle over the top and bake.

Ribbon Cake.—Two and one-half cupfuls of flour, two and one-half cupfuls of baking powder, three-quarters cupful butter, one and one-quarter cupfuls of sugar, three eggs, one-half lemon (the juice); three-quarters cupfuls of water, two teaspoonfuls chocolate in enough batter for the middle layer. There are three layers in the cake. Put cake together with chocolate icing.

Cider Cake.—Cream together half a cupful of butter and a cupful of sugar, two cupfuls of sweet cider are beaten into this, a pound of dried currants, a teaspoonful of allspice, and one of cinnamon, and a tablespoonful of soda are mixed together with ten ounces of flour. Four eggs are beaten light with yolks and whites separate and added to the batter already mixed, and when the flour and fruit and spices are beaten into the whole and it is beaten vigorously till light bake in a moderate oven. The cider gives the cake a most delicious flavor, and preserves it a long time, as well as keeping it moist.

Metropolitan Cake.—Two cupfuls of granulated sugar, one-half cupful of butter, yolks of three eggs, one cupful of sweet milk. Beat well for five minutes, then beat again after adding three and one-half cups of flour with three even teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Take half of the mixture and add teaspoonful each of cloves, allspice, and cinnamon. Bake in layer pans and use the following filling:—One and one-half cupfuls of granulated sugar and one cupful of water boiled until it will make a soft ball in water; then add the whites of two eggs, beaten stiff, and beat until stiff enough to put on cake.

Marshmallow Cakes.—One cupful sugar, one-quarter cupful of butter, creamed, yolks two eggs well beaten; beat all together until fine and creamy, then add three-fourths cups sifted flour, two teaspoons baking powder. Bake in two layers. Marshmallow nut filling: Warm eighteen marshmallows in the oven until soft, spread on cake with warm knife and cover with frosting made of the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs, one-half cupful chopped nut meats and confectionery sugar to make the right consistency to spread. Marshmallow chocolate filling: Use the marshmallows as directed above and cover with a chocolate frosting made of the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs, one square of grated chocolate and confectionery sugar.

Nougatine Cake.—Make a delicate butter cake and bake in a square, shallow pan, so it will be about three-fourths of a inch thick when done. Cover with a

er; the work is easier and you get more juice thereby.

Care of Tablecloth.—Have a small bottle of benzine at hand, and when a spot of grease gets on to the clean tablecloth put a clean paper under the spot and wet a clean cloth with the benzine and rub the grease into the paper underneath, and your tablecloth will be as clean as ever. Keep the bottle away from the fire.

Mirror Help.—A mirror placed on the floor against the wall and left there in your dressing room will remind you of uneven skirts and other faults of wearing apparel if you will but take a glance in it.

In Cutting Material.—In cutting wearing apparel of any kind almost, you will find a pencil and yardstick handy. Where the lines of the pattern are straight lay the yardstick on the straight edge of the pattern after it has been pinned to the cloth and draw a pencil line. You will find that you can make a nearer cut when the pattern is removed. Practice will bring out many helpful ideas along this line of work.

Recovering Umbrella.—If you have a wornout umbrella cover, turn inside out and take the “tin thimble” off, and make a new cover from good quality black satin and put the thimble on as it was before and you will have a new cover costing 5 cents, for which the dealer would charge you 50 cents for an inferior article.

Wash Lemons.—Before using lemons place them in water a few minutes and then use the vegetable brush on them and see how you can free them from dirt and “lemon lice.” You will be surprised at the results.

PIES.

Pie Hint.—When making pies, if the pans are greased with a little butter it will make the bottom crust brown and flaky and prevent the crust from becoming soft, which is so often the case with custard or pumpkin pies. It also makes the pie easier to remove from the pans.

Custard Pie.—Scald and let cool one pint of milk. Stir one tablespoonful of sifted flour into five of sugar. Beat yolks of three eggs to a cream. Add to the mixed flour and sugar, one teaspoonful vanilla the whites of three eggs, and lastly, the milk, by degrees. Grate nutmeg on top. Bake twenty minutes.

Orange Cream Pie.—Mix or shake together one-half cupful of granulated sugar, two tablespoonfuls of corn starch, and a tiny pinch of salt. To the juice and grated rind of one finely flavored orange add one cupful of cold water. Pour this mixture over well beaten yolks of two eggs. Add this liquid to sugar and corn starch, pouring on gradually, stirring continually to prevent lumps forming. Cook in double boiler, stirring often, until thick. Remove from fire, add small teaspoonful of butter and three tablespoonsfuls of sweet cream. Pour into previously baked shell. Beat to a stiff froth the whites of two eggs, add two tablespoonsfuls of granulated sugar and one-half teaspoonful of lemon juice. Spread lightly on pie and put into moderately heated oven to brown slowly.

BRIDES IN QUEER FIXES

STRANGE HONEYMOONS THAT LED TO HAPPINESS.

Bridegrooms Arrested for Forgery and Embezzlement — Both Innocent.

“Happy is the bride that the sun shines on,” runs the old saying, the deeper meaning of which, according to some people, is that every mishap at a wedding is an omen of bad fortune and future unhappiness. Nevertheless, there are times when the most unusual wedding incidents, and the unhappiest of honeymoons, have resulted in happy marriages.

Take, for instance, the case recently reported from Bordeaux, France, of a young man who, two years ago, was, like Edmond Dantès in “The Count of Monte Cristo,” arrested when about to sign the marriage contract with a girl to whom he had been betrothed for five years. The charge brought against him was one of forgery. The evidence was very strong, but the girl believed in her lover and insisted on the marriage. The authorities gave the necessary permission, and the couple were married before the trial came off.

AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR.

Never was there a stranger honeymoon, the husband in prison awaiting trial and the wife moving heaven and earth, as the saying goes, to procure his release. And she was successful, the real culprit being discovered at the eleventh hour. This case reminds one very much of that of an American bridegroom who, on leaving the church with his bride on his arm, was arrested and conveyed to the nearest police-station. The charge brought against him was that of embezzlement. He was bailed out, and managed to appease the wrath of his father-in-law by declaring that it was all a mistake. It was not until a few days later, however, during which the suspense of the bride may be better imagined than described, that the authorities admitted their mistake, having located the real culprit.

It appears that some time previously they had received instructions to be on the look-out for a young fellow who had been guilty of embezzlement, and had received an anonymous letter to the effect that the embezzler was to be married at a certain church at such a hour. By some extraordinary mistake they went to the Catholic instead of the Protestant church and—arrested the wrong man.

AN IMPROVIDENT COUPLE.

It is said that love laughs at locksmiths, but that love is sometimes glad to avail itself of locks has been proved by the honeymoon of a Philadelphian couple who one morning were obliged to ask the authorities of Cincinnati to grant them shelter until they had wired home for money to defray necessary expenses. It appears that they had been rather reckless in their expenditure, and could not pay their return fare. The money turned up in due course and the improvident bride and bridegroom returned. It augured bad for future home management.

KOREAN DUELS.

case he large balls of string. Those wonderful machines that cut and tied up the grain couldn't work without this string, any more than a sewing-machine can work without cotton.

Furtively, she looked around, making sure that there was nobody to see; then she stooped and gathered the huge balls into her apron, and fled back to the house, where she burnt them one by one in the kitchen range.

Ten minutes passed, and then, as her anxious ears rejoiced to note, the noise of the cutting ceased. The machines wanted more string.

Five minutes more passed, and then the farmer himself came dashing into the house, red with irritation and haste.

"I'm positive I took them out with me! I knew they weren't here!" he muttered, after a hasty search, and hurried back to look under the hedge again.

In a short time, followed by all his men, he came back, and Lizzie heard him issue his orders.

"Put the horses in the stable!" he said angrily. "They may as well rest! And you, Jack, harness up the gig as quickly as you can! I'll drive into town and get some more string! While I'm gone you'd all better put in a spell of hoeing them young turnips!"

Storming angrily, the farmer drove off, much to Lizzie's secret joy; for the market town was four miles away, and the field of young turnips was at the other end of the farm.

As soon as it was safe she slipped out, and, plunging into the grain that was still standing, called softly:

"Dan—Dan! It is all safe! Come out!"

Very suspiciously and cautiously he came towards her, but when he saw who it was, suspicion and caution were both thrown to the winds!

"Lizzie!" he cried, and clasped her in his arms.

"Oh, Dan!" she gasped, and burst into tears, but suddenly restrained them.

"Quick!" she said eagerly. "Go down into that wood and change! See, I have brought you an old suit of clothes that farmer will never miss! Soon as you're ready whistle, and I'll come to you with some food, and take your—your other clothes away and burn them!"

"What's this?" inquired Dan, when they met again later, pulling a piece of crackling paper out of the pocket of his new old coat. Lizzie blushed.

"Is it yours or farmer's?" he asked.

"It's—it's mine!" she faltered. "I can't take it, lass!"

"Yes, you can, Dan!" she said eagerly. "It's half my savings. I never could abide putting my money in a bank. And—and it will just take you out to Canada and start you afresh."

For quite a long time he looked at her thoughtfully, rubbing the back of his close-cut head.

"I'll take it, Lizzie," he said at last. "And Heaven bless you for standing by me! I was a young fool; but I have learnt my lesson, lass. And there will be you to help me to keep straight, won't there, if I get safely away?

You're coming out to marry me. He aren't you, Lizzie?"

"Yes, Dan, I am!" she whispered softly.—London Answers.

the marshmallows as directed above and cover with a chocolate frosting made of the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs, one square of grated chocolate and confectionery sugar.

Nougatine Cake.—Make a delicate butter cake and bake in a square, shallow pan, so it will be about three-fourths of an inch thick when done. Cover with a creamy, thick chocolate frosting, and above this a layer of boiled frosting filled with minced and browned almonds.

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE.

Bed Pad.—A cheap cotton blanket with one thickness of cotton batting between and tied like a comfort makes an excellent bed pad.

To Open Windows.—Run a case-knife between frame and casement and hammer gently on window frames at upper and lower corners. If the open spaces at sides and rope are rubbed with soap the windows will not stick the next time.

Palm Hint.—When leaving home for a few days and wishing to keep your palms and other plants watered during your absence, take a tub and get as many common bricks as you have pots to place in the tub. Cover with water, which the bricks will absorb, and the plants will draw all the moisture they require and keep in good condition for many days.

Glycerin Help.—All table linen stains, fruit and even coffee stains where there is cream in the coffee, may be removed by rubbing the spots with pure glycerin. Let it remain a while then rinse in lukewarm water. The most delicate silks, woolen, and calico are not injured. Sometimes it is best to let the glycerin remain several hours before washing.

Bed Covering for Sick.—Blankets are the best bed covering, being warm and not weighty, and easily laundered. Fresh blood-spots can be removed from blankets or ticking by spreading over the spot a paste of fine starch. Allow it to dry, then rub off. If the stain has not entirely disappeared the second application will, as a rule, prove effectual.

Care of Silver.—Put silverware in an aluminum kettle with enough boiling water to cover it. Boil until silver is bright. Dry thoroughly. Use one quart of lukewarm water, with teaspoonful of baking soda dissolved in it. Put in silverware and let stand several hours until bright.

To Freshen Up Furs.—Mussed furs can be made as good as new in the following manner: Brush the wrong way of the fur with a wet hair brush. After having dried thoroughly in the open air, beat on the right side with a rattan. Then comb the right way of the fur with a coarse comb.

Renovating Furs.—The following treatment will make furs look like new: Put them out of doors and air thoroughly. Beat them gently. Then place on pressing board, cover with a sheet of white blotting paper, press lightly with a moderately hot iron, and the fur will regain its beauty.

LITTLE HELPS.

Peel Lemons.—Peel lemons with a knife clear to the white skin before you put them in the squeez-

sweet cream. Pour into previously baked shell. Beat to a stiff froth the whites of two eggs, add two tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar and one-half teaspoonful of lemon juice. Spread lightly on pie and put into moderately heated oven to brown slowly.

KOREAN DUELS.

Nothing Very Serious Results From These Encounters.

Fighting is probably nowhere a wholly lost art, although in some countries it is so modified that it is nearly a harmless amusement. One recalls the "wax bullets" of the French duels. Another illustration is given in a book called "Things Koreen," by Dr. H. N. Allen. It seems that in that country, unless the battle be between a gentleman and his wife, the prime requisite for a fight is the presence of peacemakers.

Two men may begin a wordy battle, separated it may be by the width of the road, across which space they proceed to describe their grievances. They are polite, and the man who has the floor keeps it till either his arguments or his breath fails. They are splendid talkers, and this discussion is maintained in loud tones, so that all the wayfarers and the neighbors may hear.

Soon an interested crowd assembles, and their presence naturally lends inspiration to the performers, who redouble their efforts, till one of them may finally wind up a severe tirade addressed to the crowd regarding the quality of the ancestors of a person who could conduct himself as his opponent has done.

This will cause the other man to start across the road for the maligner of his progenitors, and then the self-appointed peacemaker will step out from the crowd and attempt to restrain the valiant one, who, finding himself in firm hands, will struggle with well-aimed earnestness to get at his antagonist, who by this time is himself struggling in the hands of his own peacemaker.

Should one of these men actually wish to get at his enemy, he can simply jump out of his loose garments, which will be left in the peacemaker's hands. Sometimes this happens accidentally, and an unintentional encounter is precipitated. Ordinarily, however, the personal violence done on these occasions is restricted to pulling hair, or possibly drawing blood from an accidental bump on the nose.

Blood never fails to calm both parties and cast a spell over the crowd, probably because of its marked effect on the white garments thus ruined.

SEES AT NIGHT, NOT IN DAY.

Richmond, Va., has a 19-year-old boy, Audrey Wilson, who is totally blind in the day, but can see like a cat at night. He can speed a bicycle where ordinary persons have to walk with caution, but in the day he gropes about, able only vaguely to distinguish any object and with no discrimination as to colors. He is quite a possum hunter. He can easily distinguish the animals in the trees without the aid of a lantern. Needless to say, young Wilson is in great demand by possum hunters.

ask the authorities of Cincinnati to grant them shelter until they had wired home for money to defray necessary expenses. It appears that they had been rather reckless in their expenditure, and could not pay their return fare. The money turned up in due course and the improvident bride and bridegroom returned. It augured bad for future home management, and everybody prophesied a miserable future; but a Philadelphian Pressman, who learned the whole story, says that the marriage is proving one of the happiest on record.

Probably one of the queerest predicaments in which a bride ever found herself was that experienced by a young lady of Leeds, England, six years ago, who spent her honeymoon in quarantine. At the time of the wedding the bride and her mother were suffering from smallpox, and the source of the infection was traced to the brother of the bridegroom. The consequence was that the sanitary authorities gave instructions for the principals of the wedding party to be segregated, while the guests were kept under observation in the towns to which they belonged.

A memorable honeymoon was that of a sea-captain and his wife in March of last year. Directly after the wedding the ship of which the bridegroom was master was dispatched from Harburg to Berwick-on-Tweed, and the bride decided to accompany her husband. When two days out a terrible gale was experienced. The vessel sprang a leak, and the crew worked hard at the pumps to keep the ship afloat. Ultimately the ship reached the Tweed, but had no sooner rounded Berwick pier, in tow for Leith to be repaired, than the hawser broke and the heavy sea drove the vessel on the rocks.

The crew and the wife of the master refused to leave the vessel, although communication with the shore was established. It was a terrible time, even for the most seasoned mariner on board, but the bride preferred to remain with her husband until the sea calmed down and permitted the vessel to be extricated from its pernicious position.

PEARLS IN WATERPIPE.

Discovered in the Home of a Woman Pickpocket.

The details of a daring jewel theft at Paris have just come to light.

A well-known woman dealer in pearls recently received a packet containing £12,000 worth of these gems. She placed the pearls in her pocket and took a tram-car from the Champ de Mars to the Place Pereire, where she lived.

When she reached home she found that her pocket had been skilfully cut away, and that the pearls had been stolen. She went to M. Hamard, the chief of the detective service, and his suspicions fell on a woman of about fifty who is a clever pickpocket.

He visited her house, and found the gems hidden in a waterpipe. The woman stated that she had received them from an Indian Prince but they have been identified by the owner and the woman is now under arrest.

Don't blame the phonograph if it has a bad record.

To train the reason rather than the memory is the plan of Julian Chase Smallwood, who insists that during his education the modern schoolboy is like a keg with a funnel in its bunghole to receive the liquid poured into it. He is in a passively receptive state, taking no active part in the proceedings except that he supports the funnel. He is made to remember facts. When he has passed his examination more facts are poured in, largely displacing the old facts.

Mr. Smallwood wishes the student to think independently and develop or create habits of mental investigation and analysis. There is lack of consideration of the ability to reason, and there is a tendency to treat men's minds as a machine for carving wood treats the rough product fed to it without regard to grain and texture.

Students in every course should be classed according to their abilities and the quality of their minds, and each class or squad taught separately. There should never be required a demonstration of a theorem or repetition of text. But the process of thought by which such demonstration is made should be rigidly exacted. When a formula is to be deduced the student should never be required to repeat the deduction, but to give the process involved.

The student should have free use of text books in examination and should be asked questions that appeal to his intelligence, not to his memory. If he has no judgment he cannot answer with a cartload of books at his elbow. If he has not knowledge time forbids his acquiring it during examination and also answering the question with satisfaction.

DRIVING AN ELEPHANT.

The Animal Has a Wonderful Capacity for Learning.

"The dog is man's companion; the elephant is his slave," writes Samuel W. Barker in "Wild Beasts and Their Ways." The dog shares with his master the delight of hunting, and defends him from an enemy's attack; but an enemy might kill an elephant's mahout, and the huge beast would not interfere to save him. He never volunteers his services, although he can be trained to do certain acts, for he has a wonderful capacity for learning. But he will not do them unless he is ordered to by his mahout, to whose guidance he submits, because he knows that disobedience will bring punishment.

The mahout, sitting on the elephant's neck, governs the animal by an iron hook and spike, which resembles a boat-hook, and weighs from four to six pounds. The mahout drives the elephant forward by digging the point of the spike into its head, and pulls him back by inserting the hook in the tendon base of the ears. Without the

GREAT WAR OF THE AIR

EUROPEAN POWERS ARE PREPARING FOR IT.

Great Britain, France and Germany are Busy Building Great Airships.

An American writer severely takes to task the governments of England, France and Germany for the deadly intent with which they are working on the perfection of the flying machine.

It is true, he says, that American army experts have studied the subject of aviation; but in Europe the deliberate cold-bloodedness with which sky navies are being actually assembled, and the complete admission that aerial warfare is bound to come shows that the spirit which actuates the powers across the Atlantic is the slaughter lust, the fierce desire to triumph over their neighbors as lords of the air.

BRITAIN'S GREAT SHIP.

Reports from the various laboratories and workshops of the European war department are of the utmost significance. Under what was supposed to be great secrecy, the large English firm of Vickers-Maxim at Barrow are engaged in building for the British navy a monster airship—purporting to be the biggest in the world. The craft is to measure 500 feet in length, will carry twenty tons and will attain a speed of thirty miles an hour. The motive power will consist of two engines of 200 h.p. each and the body of the vessel, made of aluminum, contains gas bags made of some secret material with great retentive powers. In short it was expected that the new Leviathan, now almost complete, would excel in dimensions and speed the largest Zeppelin that ever breasted a breeze.

GERMANS GO ONE BETTER.

Germany, through one of her spying sons of the Fatherland, however, appeared to get a clue to what was transpiring in the British factory, for pretty soon the Kaiser's own department of the great war machine announced their intention of building a machine that would make Britain's dirigible look like a toy balloon.

Deutschland's new monster will be 984 feet long and will clear the air at the rate of from forty-five to fifty-five miles an hour, driven by motors of 1,200 h.p. Instead of the twenty tons of its English rival it will lift seventy-five tons. The body of the balloon will not be aluminum—that light metal was discarded by the German government some months ago—but is to be composed of magnesia which German chemists have, after many experiments, decided upon as being the more suitable metallic covering.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

In the race between France and Germany to be first in aerial navigation, Germany seems for the time being to have outstripped her rival. France is now planning the construction of a fleet of aeroplanes which, small and easily manoeuvred, shall skim through the atmosphere at the rate of fifty miles an hour dealing destruction with

Major-General Baden-Powell in a lecture on the subject, described as a war expert, the fearsome conditions of aerial combat, when soldiers shall sail into action on flimsy wings, and when monoplanes and biplanes, grappling above the tree tops shall fight terrible duels in an atmosphere of flying darts and explosive kites.

VICTORIA'S ACCESSION.

Called to Rule at the Early Age of Eighteen.

In "The People's Life of Their Queen," by Rev. E. J. Hardy, an interesting account is given of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne. At the age of eighteen, an age at which, as her biographer says, a girl would hardly be trusted to choose a bonnet for herself, she was called to undertake responsibilities from which an archangel might have shrunk.

William IV. died at two o'clock on the morning of June 20, 1837. The event was expected, and a carriage had been kept ready. Into this entered the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Chamberlain, and drove rapidly to Kensington Palace.

There they had no little difficulty in rousing the porter. They were first kept waiting in the courtyard. Then they were admitted to one of the lower rooms, and there they remained till they seemed to have been forgotten by everybody. They rang the bell and expressed their desire that the attendant of the Princess Victoria might be sent to inform her royal highness that they requested an audience on business of importance.

The messenger disappeared, and another long delay ensued. Then they rang again, and at last some one came to announce that the princess was in such a sweet sleep that her attendant could not venture to disturb her.

"We are come on business of state to the queen, and even her sleep must give way to that," answered the archbishop.

This message brought the queen herself, "and to prove that she had not kept them waiting, she came into the room in a loose white nightgown and shawl, her nightcap thrown off and her hair falling upon her shoulders, her feet in slippers, with tears in her eyes, but perfectly collected and dignified."

His first words are said to have been, "I beg your grace to pray for me."

The next thing was to write a letter to the widowed Queen Adelaide. It was addressed to "Her Majesty the Queen." Some one remarked that it should be directed to the queen dowager.

"I am aware of that," said the young queen, "but I will not be the first to remind her of her altered position."

In the same forenoon the queen held her first privy council, and was greatly admired for her manner and behavior. Once a personal trait peeped out. In taking the oath about the Church of Scotland, she came to the old word intituled, which she pronounced as it was spelled.

Viscount Melbourne, who stood beside her, whispered:

"Entitled, please Your Majes-

The littl lady drew herself up, looked at the First Lord of the

WATCHMAKER'S LORE.

Something About the Mainspring and Care of Watches.

When on one of those cold mornings last week this man came to wind his watch he broke the mainspring; and then he took the watch to the jeweller's, saying incidentally as he handed the watch over that he supposed more mainsprings broke in winter than in summer.

But the jeweller said no; that contrary to the general impression he thought more mainsprings broke in summer. He said that if you took a watch out of a warm pocket and laid it on a cold marble slab it might break the mainspring, but he thought that more mainsprings were broken by electrical disturbances in the air in summer than by cold in winter. He added that a new mainspring might break the day after it was put in, a mainspring being a very fragile, delicate and sensitive thing. If a watch were allowed to run down it might on being wound up again keep a little different time, due to some slight variation then in the spring's tension.

As he was going to have a new mainspring put in this watch the owner thought that he might as well at the same time have the watch cleaned. It had not been cleaned, he said, in about a year and a half. The jeweller applied a watchmaker's glass to his eye and opened the watch and looked in, remarking then that the watch was last cleaned two years ago, in January, 1908. It seems that when a watchmaker cleans a watch he marks upon it the date of the cleaning in an out-of-the-way place, lightly and in characters so small that they are not discernible except with the aid of a magnifying glass.

This watch, the jeweller went on to say, had kept in good condition, though it had not been cleaned for two years, but it would be well to have it cleaned now and it was wise to look after a watch at the end of a year. There is a watchmaker's saying that a man who neglects his watch does so at his own expense, meaning that though the owner may thus fancy himself saving something yet in the end it may cost him more for repairs.

NOISE AND LIGHT MISSED.

Why Some Townspeople are Unable to Live in the Country.

The necessity which some people feel for noisy surroundings was mentioned by a famous specialist in giving a medical explanation of the case of little Horace Collins, the heroic messenger boy, says the London Daily Mail. The lad, although able to gratify every wish as the guest of Lord Lansdowne at Bowood House, has a mastering longing for the bustle and light of the London streets.

"It is a very clear case of nostalgia," said the doctor. "A person suffering like that has lost two everyday friends, as it were—noise and light. It is entirely due to the nerves. Our nervous system gets into a pronounced groove in accordance with the everyday condition under which we live. A sudden change in living throws the nervous system out of gear. Both light and noise are nervous stimuli to people who live amid noise and light. Take away the comradeship of noise and light, and the nervous system loses two stimulants necessary to its well-being and suffers in consequence."

mahout, to whose guidance he submits, because he knows that disobedience will bring punishment.

The mahout, sitting on the elephant's neck, governs the animal by an iron hook and spike, which resembles a boat-hook, and weighs from four to six pounds. The mahout drives the elephant forward by digging the point of the spike into its head, and pulls him back by inserting the hook in the tender base of the ears. Without the hook the elephant is like the donkey without the stick. He obeys not from affection, but because he knows that he will be punished if he disobeys.

An elephant whose mahout rules him responds to the secret signs of his driver. The gentle pressure of the mahout's toe, the compression of his knee, the delicate touch of his heel, or the slightest swaying of his body to one side, guides the mighty beast as a ship is guided by an almost imperceptible movement of the rudder. But the mahout must himself be cool and free from all nervousness if he expects the elephant to obey him.

Illustrating the fact that a poor driver makes a disobedient elephant, Sir Samuel says that a man may sit a horse gracefully, but if he has not the gift of a "good hand" there will be little comfort for the animal and no ease for the rider. A rider with a "bad hand" makes that fact known to the horse almost as soon as he seats himself in the saddle. The result is that the horse becomes nervous, and does not perceive what his master wishes him to do.

The elephant is not bitten, and therefore is not disturbed by a "bad hand." But if the mahout is nervous, or hesitates, or vacillates, he will be sure to have a "bad knee" or a "bad toe." His mood will influence his muscles, and the elephant feels that the mahout does not exactly know what he is about. Instead of obeying instantly the pressure of knee or toe, the animal vacillates, swings his head, becomes unsteady, and if engaged in hunting or scenting a tiger, turns round and runs away—made a coward by his mahout's nervousness.

THE SUPERFLUOUS WOMEN.

Are 1,557 Women to Every 1,000 Men in Kensington, Eng.

According to the estimate of the census statisticians, the superfluous women for whom the delegates to the national conference of women workers at Southsea, England, tried to plan a happy future numbered 1,214,553 at the middle of the present year. The problem of the superfluous woman by no means troubles every town.

In Devonport, for instance, there are 881 women for every 1,000 men; in Barrow-in-Furness 128, and in Rhondda only 825, while the feminine element is in a minority in other important centres of industry—the city of London, Southwark, Woolwich, Poplar, Stepney, West Bromwich, St. Helens, etc. The superfluous woman makes her home in pleasanter places—in health resorts on the south coast, in Bath, the city of fashion, and in the royal borough of Kensington, where there are 1,557 women to every 1,000 men.

In Bournemouth the disparity between the sexes is even greater, the women numbering 1,709 to each 1,000 men.

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GERMANY AND FRANCE.

In the race between France and Germany to be first in aerial navigation, Germany seems for the time being to have outstripped her rival. France is now planning the construction of a fleet of aeroplanes which, small and easily manoeuvred, shall skim through the atmosphere at the rate of fifty miles an hour dealing destruction with a machine gun.

Repair shops are to be erected in the various French garrison towns, each army corps is to have a special battalion of aviators, and schools of aviation are to be founded whose pupils shall be taught the gentle art of dropping explosives.

A similar school of aerial killing has been established in England under the guidance of Captain Cave-Brown-Cave who as head of the British Aerial League, is hard at work designing ways and means to make England safe from winged invaders.

BOMBARDING TOWNS.

Just how serious the whole prospect of aerial warfare is, can be even more fully realized from the lectures and deliberations about the international codes of honor to be adhered to when the dreadful Armageddon of the clouds actually takes place.

In an address before the Aeronautical Society, Colonel Stone, a well-known British officer, discussed the subject of the bombardment of English towns by airships. Portsmouth and Aldershot, he considered, could not be exempted from attack by an enemy, the one being a naval base and the other an army headquarters. But London, he thought being an undefended town, should be immune from onslaught, and spared the horrors of an avalanche of explosives hurled from the skies. The lecturer then suggested that "as a distinct gain to civilization" there should be proposed at the next Hague conference the following measure: "That no bombardment from aero vessels shall be permitted against any place except for the purpose of destroying defences, defenders or war material."

About the same time as this meeting, another was held in Germany by the Imperial Aero Club. Savants and military chiefs crowded the place. Prof. Meyer of Frankfurt, in suggesting laws for the neutrality or belligerency of aerial limits, declared that no special code of honor should obtain and that scouts captured in the air should be shot as spies.

Already the new terms relating to aerial warfare are in common use, and such expressions as "upper machine," and "aeroplane grappling irons," are current among those connected with the army flying machine department.

WHAT LORD ROBERTS SAYS.

Lord Roberts is fully alive to the doings of European armies. He is consequently apprehensive for the safety of England, who lags behind in the race for aerial supremacy. The old field marshal says, "The people are brave and confident because they know nothing of what is going on (in the way of other nations preparing aerial fleets.) If they only knew what is in store for them, unless they wake up, they might be valorous, but they would not be so confident."

nner and behavior. Once a personal trait peeped out. In taking the oath about the Church of Scotland, she came to the old word intituled, which she pronounced as it was spelled.

Viscount Melbourne, who stood beside her, whispered:

"Entitled, please Your Majesty."

The litt' lady drew herself up, looked at the First Lord of the Treasury, and then, with another look at the paper before her, and with a raised voice and a perceptible emphasis, she repeated the words, "An act intituled."

DISCOVERED IN 1909.

Some Achievements of Science During Past Year.

Science abated not a jot in its progress during the wonderful months of 1909.

In 1909 Sir William Ramsay announced that he had succeeded in transmitting four different substances into carbon-zirconium, thorium, hydrofluosilicic acid and bismuth. Dr. E. S. Bailey, of New Orleans, a month earlier than this, perfected a substitute for radium, "Radiothor," as he calls it, is made of pitchblende and is not merely cheaper and better than the rare element it replaces, but is wholly lacking all of radium's harmful effects. On Feb. 10 Cleveland scientists watched the operation of an oxygen-acetylene torch, which radiated a heat of some 6,300 degrees—sufficient to cut through a two-inch solid steel plate in 30 seconds, or to weld aluminum, hitherto regarded as impossible.

The new Cabot torpedo, with which France has made recent demonstrations to her full satisfaction, is a death-dealing device of 1909. Twice the size of the old Whitehead, and charged with nearly 2,000 pounds of high explosive, it is controlled by Hertzian waves, without as much as a thread to connect it with its pilot safe on shore. Those who have seen it in operation state that it advances to reconnoitre the hostile vessel in the manner of a miniature submarine, pursues it, harasses it, and performs evolutions about its threatened sides as though animated by an intelligence of its own—guided all the while by the invisible mechanic.

We have also in 1909 the Maxim silencer for rifles and an English cannon also noiseless.

RING.

This difference still lingers:

"'mong women in all lands:
The rich ones ring their fingers,
And the poor ones wring their
hands."

A poor excuse is better than none—if it works.

Old Lady—"Poor man! What have you done to your hand?" Unemployable—"Broke my knuckles, mum, knockin' at people's doors askin' for work."

Dick—"What a sweet little girl that Miss Lurke is!" It is a wonder she can endure such a vulgar and noisy maid." Charlie—"What maid is that?" Dick—"Why, the big freckled creature with the red hair and the croaky voice." Charlie—"Bless your heart, old man, that is Miss J., herself! The other is the maid."

nerves. Our nervous system gets into a pronounced groove in accordance with the everyday condition under which we live. A sudden change in living throws the nervous system out of gear. Both light and noise are nervous stimuli to people who live amid noise and light. Take away the comradeship of noise and light, and the nervous system loses two stimulants necessary to its well-being and suffers in consequence.

"With the boy Collins the fact that he does not see policemen troubles him, because policemen to him have become an important part of the natural scheme of things."

"A very similar case occurred with a London housekeeper of mine. She was sent away to the country, and simply could not endure to live there. She missed the compensation of noise so much that she had to be brought back to town again quickly, for her health was beginning to suffer."

HENRY CAVENDISH.

A Recluse, He Lived Far From the Madding Crowd.

Henry Cavendish, the famous natural philosopher and chemist, was a recluse who astonished England.

A son of Lord Charles Cavendish and a nephew of the third Duke of Devonshire, possessed of enormous wealth, the subject of universal admiration because of his scientific attainments, he preferred the solitude of his study and the company of his books to the pleasures society could offer him.

For many years he lived at Hampstead in a large, roomy house, attended by a number of female servants, who, however, were strictly enjoined to keep out of his sight. If a domestic by the merest chance came into the presence of Cavendish she was instantly dismissed.

Every morning the philosopher would leave a note on the hall table naming what he wanted for dinner. No one saw him place the note there; but, accustomed to the strange customs of the establishment, the meal would be prepared, and only the remains of the repast signified the presence of the master of the house.

When Cavendish died in 1810 he left behind him nearly a million pounds sterling, besides a lasting reputation as a scientist and writer on natural philosophy.—London Telegraph.

Chrysanthemums.

Chrysanthemums stand fourth in commercial importance among flowers. Only the rose, the violet and the carnation surpass them, and that chiefly because the chrysanthemum season is so short, while the others can be had from the florist nearly the whole year round. Greece gave us the name. Chrysanthemum means "golden flower." But the name was invented long before the big butter yellow globes were known in the Orient. It referred to the prevailing gold in the small varieties that were known. Strangely enough, the first chrysanthemum brought into Europe was not gold, but purple. It was a small flower about two inches across, shaped like an aster. Somebody took it to Europe from China in 1750—and, probably, the modern history of chrysanthemums was begun.—Argonaut.

How Customs Vary.

She—in some parts of Australia when a man marries each of the bride's relatives strikes him with a stick by way of welcome into the family. He—Yes, and in many parts of America when a man marries each of the bride's relatives strikes him with a loan by way of welcoming him into the family.—New York Times.

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WELSH SPOOK IS FRISKY

THREW BOTTLES AND STONES AT INMATES OF TAVERN.

Constable, Who is a Teetotaler,
Heard the Sound of Padded
Feet.

Another tale of spooks comes from Llanarthy, in Wales, and in this case the ghostly visitant seems to be peculiarly vicious, hurling missiles through the air being his chief form of amusement. The mysterious happenings which have terrified the peaceful villagers have taken place at the Emlyn Arms Inn, and a local correspondent says appearances go to show that this old-fashioned hotel must either be haunted or that a marvelous conjurer has been able to defy police and other detection.

One night recently, just after closing the inn, Mrs. Meredith, the landlady, whose husband was spending his holiday in North Wales, was pelted with stones as she was tending the cattle. She attached no significance to this, but when her maid servant, 12 years old, who was with her, opened the door in answer to a knock, a candlestick came whizzing through the passage. Yet not a soul was seen either in or about the premises.

More mysterious still, missiles were presently hurled from every quarter of the kitchen. Terrified Mrs. Meredith shrieked for help. The wife of the village constable and her sister, who were near neighbors, hurried to the house, but so eerie were the antics of the presumed visitant from the spirit world that neither dared to enter, nor would others venture therein until the arrival of the police constable.

HEARD PADDED FEET.

The constable believed that his services were needed to arrest a burglar, but search as he would no person could be found, although he heard the tramping of "padded feet" on the stairway and in the upper chambers. Bottles fell at his feet and were smashed. A heavy black varnished stone ornament "jumped" off the mantelpiece and fell close to his head as he was looking under the bed for a burglar.

The spectators saw a polished box fall from Mr. Meredith's waistcoat which was hanging in the kitchen. The waistcoat had been ironed by Mrs. Meredith on the previous evening and she could not have failed to notice the box had it been there then. At 3:30 o'clock in the morning mistress and maid took refuge in a nearby house, but when they returned later with a constable the mysterious happenings were renewed.

These occurrences were witnessed by other people, including the vicar and curate of the parish. The constable asserts that the story is true in detail, and that it is not the imaginations of Christmas hilarity, for the spectators were sober and he is a teetotaler himself. He had the house surrounded by workmen all the next day and had a burglar been at the inn he would have been captured.

LONDON'S RAT CATCHER.

Issues a Challenge to Capture 1,000 Rats in Three Nights.

John Jarvis of Camberwell, who has just been appointed official rat-catcher to the London County Council at a salary of £18 12s. 6d. per annum, is a ratcatcher not only by profession, but by instinct, says the London Daily Mail.

Since 1803 each male member of his family has devoted his life to catching rats, and so it was with the greatest confidence that recently Jarvis issued a challenge to all the ratcatchers of the kingdom to catch more of the vermin in a given time than any man living provided that neither dogs nor ferrets were employed in the hunt. Furthermore, he said that with the assistance of his uncle, J. Dalton, he would undertake to catch 1,000 rats in three nights.

As Jarvis made these challenges he fondled half a dozen tame white rats, while his seven-year-old daughter at his side played with a couple of ferrets. "I have no son to carry on the business," he said, "but Kit there and her younger sister both know pretty well all there is to know about catching rats. Kit often accompanies me on my hunting expedition, and she very rarely makes a mistake. You see any one can find rats, but very few understand how to catch them alive. Dead rats have no market, but for live ones I can get from 2s. to 8s. a dozen."

"The means I use for catching them alive is a family secret, known only to my people for the last four generations. I won't tell you exactly what that secret is, but I don't mind letting you know that it acts very much in the same way as chloroform does on a human being. Chloroform would not do because rats don't like it."

"The bait I use is even attractive enough to waken a sleeping rat. A few moments after I have laid the stuff down the floor swarms with the vermin. One nibble is enough to 'dope' any of them, and all I have to do is to revive them is to dip their noses in water. Sometimes I don't even trouble to use the bait. Over my back I fling a huge sack connected with a trap-door arrangement at my side. I wear noiseless boots and black clothes."

"As I walk down the passages with a bullseye lantern attached to my side the rats, scared by the light, scamper past me. As they run I can pick them up left or right hand and drop them into the trap-door. Gradually they work their way around to the sack on my back. My, how they fight! Sometimes when I fancy I have a hundred I find half of them are killed by the time I arrive home."

"Not only do they fight each other but in the basement of one of the big hotels a swarm of them actually attacked and killed one of the best dogs I ever owned."

"Once as I groped through the old Gaiety Theatre a huge rat leaped out at me, and fixing its teeth in my arm worried me for quite five minutes. When I had settled him I had him weighed. He turned the scale at 1 pound 9 ounces. That was the biggest rat I ever found, but in Wigmore street lately I have come across several weighing over a pound. I have found some big ones in Park lane, too. I have had as many as 3,000 rats in my yard."

Jarvis is employed in various

DESCENDENT OF BURNS

WORKS IN A LONDON, ENGLAND, FACTORY.

The Cheery Old Coppersmith is a Descendant of the Scotch Poet.

A cheery old coppersmith, bent with half a century of honest labor in a London, Eng., factory, but still bright-eyed and vigorous, is now to be added to the curiously-diminishing list of the actual legitimate descendants of the poet Burns.

As is well known, there still survives a natural grandson of the poet in Mr. James Glencairn Thomson, whose hale old age is being tenderly cared for in Glasgow by local Scotchmen. Only a couple of years ago the civil list included grants to Mrs. Sarah Hutchinson and Miss Annie Burns of Cheltenham, both "Bobbie's" grand-daughters. Hitherto, as it happens, London has been unable to claim a living bond with the poet of freedom.

Now, however, there proves to be living and working in the heart of the city, unknown and unhonored save for his own merits, an undoubtedly great grandson of Robert Burns himself, in a direct line. His name is George Williams Pyrkes.

His mother, Anne Burns, was the only daughter of Robert Burns, Jr., the poet's eldest son, who is known to have married in London. She is entered as such in the register of St. James', in Clerkenwell, where she was born in 1819.

NOT A TALKER.

The old fellow—for he is now 68 years of age—has taken so little trouble to bring himself into public notice that a newspaper representative, who "discovered" him at Messrs. Still's factory in Charles street, Hatton Garden, found that even old Pyrkes' mates at the works knew nothing of an ancestry of which he might well be prouder than any Plantagenet of his "Norman blood."

None the less, when asked about the matter, the old man attested his origin with no small sense of its worthiness. "I can tell you this," said he, "that as my grandfather was Burns' eldest son, and my mother was an only daughter—her brother had no children—I really don't know any of the Burns family who should by rights take precedence of me."

"My mother," he continued, "whom I remember well, was the very image of Burns himself, with his flashing dark eyes and jet black hair. She could sing, too. She used to sing nearly all father's songs."

Quite apart from his connection with Scotland's poet, Mr. Pyrkes, "Sammy," as he is known in the factory, is a little man, with not very much of the Burns stamp about him—is an extremely interesting old workman, his particular part of tea-urn making being one to which very few younger folk are turning their attention, for new-fangled boilers have long put the old brown, hand-hammered tea-urn out of fashion.

He can boast that whilst his father had worked at the same trade for 50 years, he himself has been making tea-urns ever since he was

The Farm

SALT FOR DAIRY COWS.

Good dairymen advise giving cows all the salt they want by placing it where the cows may help themselves. They claim that salt is a necessity if cows are expected to keep healthy and give milk and lots of it. Some dairymen are careless in this respect, however, and salt when they think of it, often no more frequently than once a week.

Experiments have been made at the Wisconsin Experiment Station by Professor Babcock to ascertain what influence salt has upon the health and milk producing ability of cows. He found that in every case where cows had been deprived of salt they exhibited an abnormal appetite for it, but in no case did the health of the animal as shown by the general appearance, the live weight, or the yield of milk appear to be affected until they had been deprived of salt longer than two or three weeks. The period of immunity varied with individual cows from less than one month to more than a year.

In every case where salt was withheld a condition of low vitality was finally reached, in which a sudden and complete breakdown occurred from which recovery was rapid if salt was supplied. This stage was marked by loss of appetite, a general haggard appearance, lusterless eyes, a rough coat and very rapid decline in both live weight and yield of milk.

The breakdown was most likely to occur at calving time or immediately after, when the system was weakened and the flow of milk large. In general the cows giving the largest amount of milk were the first to show signs of distress. They all suffered less in pasture than when confined to the stable.

The behavior of the cows in the trial indicated that their food contained sufficient chlorine to maintain them in good health while dry for an indefinite period, and it seems probable that under conditions existing in Wisconsin a dry cow or steer would suffer no great inconvenience if given no salt except that contained in the normal ration. Professor Babcock calculated that the ration given in the experiments contained chlorine equivalent to about .75 of an ounce of salt per day and he assumed that this is the minimum amount of salt required per 1,000 pounds of live weight to sustain an animal that is not producing milk. If this amount is not present in the food it should be supplied directly. In addition to this a cow should have enough salt to compensate for the chlorine in the milk produced. It is recommended from this experiment that dairy cows in Wisconsin be given at least one ounce of salt per day, exceptionally heavy milkers requiring more.

The uniform results obtained with all the cows in the trials indicate beyond question that salt in addition to that obtained in the food is absolutely essential to the continued health of a dairy cow.

view and curate of the parish. The constable asserts that the story is true in detail, and that it is not the imaginations of Christmas hilarity, for the spectators were sober and he is a teetotaler himself. He had the house surrounded by workmen all the next day and had a burglar been at the inn he would have been captured.

ADVENTURE WITH GRIZZLY.

A Trapper's Narrow Escape With a Huge Bear.

Captain Williams, an old-time trapper, who voyaged alone in a frail canoe for hundreds of miles on the great rivers of the interior, had many thrilling adventures, one of which is related below. Captain Williams always took the precaution at night of tying his canoe to the shore with a piece of rawhide about twenty feet long, which let the canoe swing from the bank that distance. In case of attack from Indians, he could cut the cord that bound him to the shore, and glide off without noise. He always slept in his canoe.

One night he was roused from sleep by the trampling of something in the bushes on the bank. "Tramp! tramp! tramp!" sounded the footsteps, which were approaching the canoe.

The captain's first fear was of Indians, but reason told him that no Indian bent on mischief would approach the canoe in that careless fashion. Peering intently into the darkness, Captain Williams watched the shore, and soon discovered a grizzly bear coming toward him, its head upraised as if sniffed the air.

The captain snatched his ax, deeming that the best weapon to defend himself from such a foe, and stood with it uplifted, ready to strike the huge aggressor.

The bear came on, and placed its fore paws upon the stern of the canoe, and nearly up-set it.

Like a flash descended the ax upon one foot, which was instantly withdrawn; but the bear held on with the other foot.

The captain raised the ax again, and brought it down on the animal's head. Instantly it let go the canoe, and sank, stunned, into the water.

Although Captain Williams watched intently for the grizzly's reappearance, nothing more was seen of it. In the morning two of the bear's claws were found in the canoe, severed by that doughty blow of the trapper's ax. They were fondly preserved as trophies of the adventure, and were always exhibited when the captain told the story of his encounter with the grizzly.

It's almost as easy for some men to keep a promise as it is for some women to keep a secret.

If you have no frame fasten a sheet on a mattress and spread the curtains on this, pinning them in such a manner that they will be perfectly smooth and have all the patterns of the border brought out. Place in the sun to dry.

After pressing out all the water possible spread the curtains over sheets on the grass; or, if you have no grass, put them on the clothes line. When they are dry dip them in hot thick starch and fasten them in the frame that comes for this purpose.

leaped out at me, and fixing its teeth in my arm worried me for quite five minutes. When I had settled him I had him weighed. He turned the scale at 1 pound 9 ounces. That was the biggest rat I ever found, but in Wigmore street lately I have come across several weighing over a pound. I have found some big ones in Park lane, too. I have had as many as 3,000 rats in my yard."

Jarvis is employed in various large buildings at fixed salaries.

A BRITISH CITIZEN.

The Experiences of a Hindu Gentleman in South Africa.

Apparently to the average colonial mind a highly educated Hindu gentleman, a British subject, a barrister of the Inner Temple, is identical with a coolie. He is regarded as a "nigger" is regarded in Carolina, and the British Government is incapable of protecting him against the treatment which in a less civilized place is the natural result of such a view, says the Saturday Review. Mr. Gandhi first went over to South Africa to conduct an important lawsuit in 1893. His earliest experience was to be turned out of a first-class railway car and ordered into the "van compartment," and when he took the stage coach he was knocked down by the driver (a Dutchman). He was not admitted to the Grand National Hotel at Johannesburg, and was kicked off the path in front of President Kruger's house by the sentry. In Natal he found the Ministry embarking on a campaign of disabling bills against native Indians, and here he started on what may be called his political career as the leader of the Indian community in South Africa.

On his return from India, whether he had proceeded to fetch his wife and children, a mob of three thousand persons prevented the ships for some time from landing their Indian passengers at Durban.

During the war Mr. Gandhi organized the corps of Indian stretcher-bearers, which rendered fine service at Spion Kop and elsewhere. This splendid volunteer work might well have been the beginning of better relations between colonists and Indians, but the new English administrators were not sympathetic. The insulting registration law was passed and compiled with under protest, and the promise to repeal it was then broken.

During the plague outbreak of 1901 and the Zulu rebellion of 1902 Mr. Gandhi and other Indians were of great assistance, but they did not receive any better treatment in consequence. They have since entered on a campaign of "passive resistance." This has cost Mr. Gandhi two sentences of two months imprisonment among the most ruffianly scoundrels, white and black, which the colony can produce. Some of his experiences in prison will not bear quotation.

What must be thought in India of such treatment by a British colony of a refined and well educated man whose father, grandfather and uncle were Prime Ministers at native courts and who is only resisting a law imposed contrary to the solemn promise of the High Commissioner?

After pressing out all the water

possible spread the curtains over sheets on the grass; or, if you have no grass, put them on the clothes line. When they are dry dip them in hot thick starch and fasten them in the frame that comes for this purpose.

"Do you know that your chickens come over into my garden?" "I thought they must be doing that." "Why do you think so?" "Because they never come back."

very much of the business over him—him—an extremely interesting old workman, his particular part of tea-urn making being one to which very few younger folk are turning their attention, for new-fangled boilers have long put the old brown, hand-hammered tea-urn out of fashion.

He can boast that whilst his father had worked at the same trade for 50 years, he himself has been making tea-urns ever since he was 11 years old, and has been with his present employers for over 40 years. Still, though on the verge of three-score and ten, and not always in the best of health, he does his daily work with a will, and has never been known to grumble.

He is looking forward to the hope of an old age pension, to which often he good-humoredly remarks: he will become entitled at just about the same time as King Edward himself, who is his elder by a month. Needless to say, he is still a keen enthusiast in the poetry and message, the "pith o' sense and pride o' worth," of his great-grandfather, and attends every year the Burns celebration at the Albert Hall.

GROWTH OF CO-OPERATION.

112 Societies Doing \$20,510,000 Business in England.

The vitality of the co-operative movement in England, which took its rise many years ago in a small way at Rochdale, continues undiminished, says Zion's Herald. The growth of the movement is shown strikingly by the fact that while in 1883 there were fifteen co-operative societies doing business of \$782,295 at a profit of \$43,949, in 1905 there were 112 such societies doing business of \$20,510,000 at a profit of \$88,830. Although in the last five years there has been a decline in the number of societies from 125 to 112 there has been an increase in the volume of business transacted and in resulting profits.

In 1906 there were three tenant societies with a capital of \$499,125, which in that year expended \$249,033 on building, while in 1905 the number of these concerns had trebled and the sum of \$729,999 was expended on building. Through these societies mechanics, artisans and clerks are enabled to procure homes, and at the same time the habit of thrift is strongly inculcated.

Ronda is nearly 3,000 feet above the sea and has a bracing climate—too bracing in fact for winter. Algeciras is probably the most successful winter station in Spain, and since the conference which was held there a few years ago its hotels have been full of visitors during the greater part of late winter and spring. Being within easy reach of Gibraltar, the place is by no means dull.

There are tennis courts, a golf course, polo ground (at Campamento), and most of the meets of the Cape Hounds are conveniently reached from Algeciras as from Gibraltar. Yachting, boating and sea fishing may be freely indulged in and driving excursions may be made in the direction of Tarifa and Cadiz. More distant excursions include those to Tangier, Gracada, Seville and Malaga. Madrid is too cold for January. It is at an altitude of 2,400 feet. Seville is better in March and April than in January.

BREAD AND BUTTER.

The kings may care for capon And cake and jelly and wing, And some can do with kidney stew,

And some with a bit of chine. But I tell you all and ever,

If there's nothing else round to eat, What's better than bread and butter,

With hunger to make it sweet!

Mr. Green—"Now I'm going to tell you something, Ethel. Do you know that last night, at your party, your sister promised to marry me? I hope you'll forgive me for taking her away?" Little Ethel—"Forgive you, Mr. Green! Of course I will. Why, that's what the party was for!"

have enough salt to compensate for the chlorine in the milk produced. It is recommended from this experiment that dairy cows in Wisconsin be given at least one ounce of salt per day, exceptional heavy milkers requiring more.

The uniform results obtained with all the cows in the trials indicate beyond question that salt in addition to that obtained in the food is absolutely essential to the continued health of a dairy cow while producing milk.

LEAD POISONING.

Lead poisoning in cattle usually takes place during the remodeling of buildings, painting of water tanks, fences, etc., or even while painting houses, painters thoughtlessly scrape out the old paint pot and dump it out into the barn yard where cattle have access to, the result being that within a short time one or more animals are noticed to have a loss of appetite, shortage of milk, a depressed look, and later excited condition.

If permitted to run loose they are apt to go around in a circle, moan, press the head against fences or walls, indicating that the brain is effected, grate their teeth and act as if they were mad.

While the treatment for lead poisoning is very unsatisfactory, it would be advisable to keep lead and paints out of the reach of cattle, rather than permit them to come in contact with it and expect to save cattle thus afflicted.

—Dr. David Roberts.

SPAIN IN WINTER.

Algeciras is the Most Successful Resort.

The most agreeable winter climate in Spain and probably in Europe is that of Malaga, which has a mean winter temperature of 55 degrees Fahrenheit. The climate is extremely beneficial to sufferers from rheumatism, but it is not at all recommended in highly nervous cases, says The Queen.

There are at times unpleasant winds, but extremely little rain during the winter months. Though a healthy place, the sanitation of the town is not good, but the unsanitary effects are to a large extent neutralized by the dry climate, by the sea air and by the abundant and excellent water supply.

Ronda is nearly 3,000 feet above the sea and has a bracing climate—too bracing in fact for winter. Algeciras is probably the most successful winter station in Spain, and since the conference which was held there a few years ago its hotels have been full of visitors during the greater part of late winter and spring. Being within easy reach of Gibraltar, the place is by no means dull.

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Impossible to be Well

It is impossible to be well; simply impossible, if the bowels are constipated. You must pay attention to the laws of nature, or suffer the consequences. Undigested material, waste products, poisonous substances, must be removed from the body at least once each day, or there will be trouble. A sluggish liver is responsible for an immense amount of suffering and serious disease. Ask your doctor about Ayer's Pills. He knows why they act directly on the liver. Trust him. J.C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

The Napane Express

E. J. POLLARD.
EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

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CHANGE OF CLUB RATES.

On and after 1st December, 1908, the following will be the Club Rates:

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Globe..... \$1.75

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Family Herald and Weekly Star..... \$1.75

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Semi-Weekly Whig..... \$1.75

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Witness..... \$1.75

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Sun..... \$1.75

Any three of the above papers..... \$2.40

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Daily Toronto Star..... \$2.25

Vapo-Cresolene

Established 1879

FOR WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP,
ASTHMA, COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, SORE
THROAT, CATARRH, DIPHTHERIA

Vaporized Cresolene stops the paroxysms of Whooping Cough. Ever dreaded Croup cannot exist where Cresolene is used. It acts directly on the nose and throat, making breathing easy in the case of colds, soothes the sore throat and stops the cough. It is a boon to sufferers of Asthma.

Cresolene is a powerful germicide, acting both as a curative and a preventive in contagious diseases. Cresolene's best recommendation is its thirty years of successful use.

For Sale by all Druggists
Send Postal for Descriptive Booklet

Cresolene Antiseptic Throat Tablets, simple and soothing for the irritated throat, 10c.

Leeming, Miles Co.,
Limited, Agents, Mon-
treal, Canada. 308



OTTAWA NEWS.

Perhaps the most interesting feature

then as a natural sequence, that in the event of war being declared by Great Britain the Canadian Parliament will give the necessary authority to pass the Canadian navy into the control of the Imperial authorities. War would be an event all would deplore, but the course of procedure would be as outlined here. The whole case may be summed up in this manner.

Canada Followed Admiralty Suggestions.

That the Canadian navy proposals have the approval of the British authorities.

That the bill submitted to the House is framed with a due regard to our constitutional rights and privileges.

That our representatives in Parliament, upon the Liberal side of the House, while indicating their loyalty to the crown and devotion to the Empire, are maintaining and protecting the constitution.

View Of Original Thinker.

Debate on the budget continued during the week, and several notable speeches were made. Dr. Clark, of Red Deer has many original ideas, the courage to advance them, and a vocabulary capable of expressing them. Like all men of advanced thought, he is misunderstood by his political opponents. Dr. Clarke is an English free trader, but since his arrival in this country he appreciates that Canada must secure a revenue through customs and excise. In this regard he is in sympathy with the Liberal platform of tariff for revenue.

Disposed of Balance of Trade.

He made a strong point in refuting the statements of Mr. Foster, who said that the balance of trade with the United States was against us. He pointed out that the American settlers to the western provinces last year had brought in nearly sixty millions of assets which figured in the returns as imports, but which actually formed an addition to the wealth of the country. Therefore in this regard the balance of trade against Canada was a means of adding to the national wealth.

Liberal Platform of 1893.

Hon. Wm. Paterson, Minister of Customs, gave to the House one of his old-time fighting speeches. He took for his text the Liberal platform of 1893, and reading each resolution demonstrated to the House that the platform had been carried out with the exception of that plank dealing with the Senate. In this respect he freely admitted that the Government had encountered a difficulty which had not yet been surmounted.

Nailed a Misrepresentation.

Referring to the statement that Mr. Foster had made as to the Government selling 250,000 acres of land to the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company for \$1 an acre, he pointed out that the land was sold upon settlement conditions which made the cost \$1 an acre plus those conditions.

Foster Retired Before Fire.

Mr. Foster left the House as soon as Mr. Paterson commenced his speech and as Mr. Paterson well said, the principal joker had got frightened and gone out—which, continued Mr. Paterson, was not an unusual sight in the House. The House listened to the Minister of Customs with keen delight, and utter inability of the Conservatives to offer one word in protest to the minister, although frequently invited to do so, showed the soundness of his position, and the weakness of the Opposition.

Colonies Participate Differently.

The conference appreciated another fact which is ignored by the Conservatives in their discussion of this question, which is, that the Admiralty recognized that the various Dominion Governments might participate in dif-

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

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Pumpkin Seed -
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Wintergreen Flavor

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of Ch. H. Fletcher.

NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DOSES - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

IN CHARGE.

An Amateur Who Kept a Hotel and Made a Mistake.

By FRANK H. SWEET.

[Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association.]

"Dear Phil—Mighty glad to hear from you and to know you're at leisure and contemplating a visit east. Start at once. I fired the letter as a chance shot, for I remembered you wrote to some of your people at that place.

"Seems odd we've never heard a thing of each other in all these twenty-five years. But never mind. I feel just as ready for a lark as I did when I said goodbye on the college campus, and I know you do.

"Now to business. I'm mighty sorry, but a whole lot has happened since I wrote you that letter seven days ago. My people are off pasturing in Europe, and I'd planned for us to have the whole summer together.

"But now I am cabled that my wife has been picked up by brigands in some of the old wortown mountains and that I must hurry over with a ransom.

"It will take some money, and what's worse, a whole lot of time, and what's still worse, I shall not be able to see you till after I get back.

"I remember you were a pretty good fellow to take hold of things, but not very good in arranging circumstances



OTTAWA NEWS.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the past week has been the attitude of leading Conservatives and the press which supports them, on the subject of the proposed navy which Canada is about to create.

Misapprehension Exists.

There is a very serious misapprehension as to the attitude of the Imperial authorities with regard to the navy proposals which have been submitted to the House. Objections have been urged against the proposals of the Canadian Government, based upon the assumption that the British Admiralty suggested a course of action which has not been followed by the Canadian Government.

How About Fleet Unit?

In the first place it has been stated in the House by Conservative members and through the country by the Conservative press, that the Admiralty recommended that Canada establish what is known as fleet unit, consisting of a "Dreadnought" and auxiliaries. On page 2181, January 18, 1910, Hansard, Mr. Boyce, Conservative of Algoma, said:

"You will see that what the Admiralty suggested was a fleet unit from the Colonies."

Fleet Unit Unsuitable.

A careful perusal of the blue book dealing with the proceedings of the defence conference fails to disclose anything approximating such a view, on the contrary a direct negative to such a proposition is given, accompanied by the reasons therefore—upon page 22 of the report are found these words:

"As regards Canada, it was considered that our double seaboard rendered the provision of a fleet unit of the same kind unsuitable for the present."

Why Unit Unsuitable

The reason for this is obvious. A fleet unit to be effective must remain intact. Therefore such a unit to be effective must be stationed either on the Atlantic or the Pacific side, which would leave either the one or the other unprotected. To separate the unit by dividing it, and placing a portion on each coast, would be to destroy its effectiveness, and make abortive the result sought to be gained.

The Admiralty appreciated the difficulty and knowing that to create and maintain two units would be too heavy a burden upon Canada's finances at the moment, wisely determined to suggest an alternative course.

Double Seaboard The Trouble.

The Admiralty had contemplated placing a fleet unit on the Pacific for strategical considerations, but for the reasons given the idea was abandoned, and the views of the conference on this point may be found on Page 26 in the following language:

"While, on naval strategical considerations, it was thought that a fleet unit on the Pacific, as outlined by the Admiralty, might in the future

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It is prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics, known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. This perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO. Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists price 75c.
Take Half a Family Pill for constipation.

IMPERIAL AUTHORITIES AS A FORCE WHICH WOULD CONTRIBUTE IMMEDIATELY AND MATERIALLY TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

Colonies Participate Differently.

The conference appreciated another fact which is ignored by the Conservatives in their discussion of this question, which is, that the Admiralty recognized that the various Dominion Governments might participate in different ways in carrying a portion of the burden of Imperial defence, as best suited their political or geographical conditions.

Some might find it more convenient or desirable to contribute funds. Some desired to lay the foundations of a navy of their own. Some preferred to pay their proportion of the cost of war vessels which would not be stationed on their coast line.

Canada's History Differs From Other Colonies.

Just here it cannot be overlooked that Canadian history differs from the history of some of the other colonies. Canada fought for her independence in many ways. The full measure of autonomy we have and the responsible government we enjoy were not secured without a struggle. Therefore, Canada is of necessity sensitive with respect to paying any fixed sum of the people's money for any object whatever, when the people have no voice in saying how it should be expended. Taxation, and the money derived from taxation, being paid out without representation takes us back in thought to the days of long ago when this subject was settled for all time.

What Conference Laid Down.

Canada therefore preferred some other method of assisting in Imperial defence, and that method has found expression in the bill now before the House which has received the approval of the Imperial authorities.

The conference laid this down lucidly on Page 24, as follows:

"The main duty of the Conference as regards naval defence would be to determine the form in which the various Dominion Governments can best participate in the burden of Imperial defence with due regard to varying political and geographical conditions."

Did What We were Asked.

In the case of Canada it was determined that the form in which Canada could best assist in Imperial defence, would find expression in building precisely the fleet which Sir Wilfrid intimated to the House Canada would provide.

Another point upon which there has been much discussion is as to the Canadian navy being under legal control in time of peace, and under control of the Admiralty in time of war.

Canada's Control of Navy.

The first reference to this is found on page 24, in which it is stated that the vessels would be at the disposal of the crown in the event of war, and the second reference is to be found on page 25, where it says:

"It has been recognized that in time of war the local navy forces should come under the general direction of the Admiralty."

This contemplates very clearly that the navy should remain under local control in time of peace. This suggests one other criticism on the part of the Opposition, which is, Parliamentary authority to engage in war.

Powers of Parliament

Great Britain cannot go to war without the consent of Parliament. Neither can Canada go to war without the consent of the Canadian Parliament, because the power of both in this regard is co-equal.

What Would Happen.

It has been stated by the Prime Minister that when Great Britain is at war, Canada is at war. It follows

do so, showed the soundness of his position, and the weakness of the Opposition.

Interrupters Silenced By Speaker.

The sledge hammer blows of the Minister of Customs spread dismay among the Opposition and they finally resorted to constant interruptions in the form of meaningless questions, the object being to destroy the continuity of the Minister's argument. All this was of no avail, however, and the unseemly interruption only ceased after the Speaker had threatened to name one of the chief offenders.

They Don't Want Truth.

The Conservatives in the House cannot listen to plain truths. The moment some aggressive speaker on the Liberal side lands on them with hard facts that cannot be gainsaid, they resort to the most disreputable tactics of interruption. In Hon. Mr. Paterson they met more than they bargained for, especially the new member whose experience of political life and history leaves much to be desired. As the Minister in stentorian tones made one point after another stick, the Opposition, after vainly trying to embarrass him, preferred to leave the House rather than submit to the verbal castigation which the Minister administered.

More Aggressive Speeches.

Several very aggressive speeches, abounding in information were delivered on the budget. The recess appears to have been employed by many members in reading up the political history of the Dominion.

To Control Combines.

Hon. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor, introduced a bill to provide for the investigation of combines, trusts, monopolies and mergers, which may enhance prices or restrict competition to the detriment of consumers. There are many useful provisions in the bill, among them one that should six or more persons feel that a combine exists and that prices have been enhanced or competition restricted by reason of such combine to the detriment of the consumer, they may make application to a judge to order an investigation, which is done upon *prima facie* case being made out. The bill was read a first time

Wild British Cattle.

The wild cattle of Great Britain have become one of the curiosities of the bovine race in England. There are very few herds of them remaining, and most of these are diminishing from a very natural cause. Of course they are confined in parks and are jealously guarded from any admixture of alien blood. They are as wild as buffaloes and are treated in the same way as deer. In color they are white, with red ears, and historians assert that they had a large share in the evolution of the Shorthorn as it is known today. It is certain that the color mentioned very often crops up quite unexpectedly in our pedigree herds.

They will probably become extinct in a few years owing to the extreme difficulty of procuring sires unrelated to the herds and yet of the same breed.—Farm and Home.

The Scented Court.

The rage for perfumes reached its height during the reign of Louis XV. Throughout the continent his court was known as the "scented court." It was then the custom when giving a large entertainment for the hostess to inform her guests what particular odor she would use for perfuming her rooms, and each guest would use that odor in making her toilet. At court a different perfume was used for each day of the week. Much more attention was paid to the use of the perfume than to soap and water, and cleanliness was not numbered among the virtues of that age.

Some of the old wornout mountains and that I must hurry over with a manager would be been to dren.

"It will take some money, and, what's worse, a whole lot of time, and, what's still worse, I shall not be able to see you till after I get back.

"I remember you were a pretty good fellow to take hold of things, but not very good in arranging circumstances to your own advantage, so I don't suppose you've prospered much.

"I have, in the hotel business, and think we can make your visit of mutual advantage. I have 300 guests already in the house, and 500 booked for later arrival, and there's a good man-

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For Infants and Children.

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arrange to make a visit east?

"BILLY BLACKWELL."

Phil's answer to this had been equally brief and to the point: "Certainly. Am contemplating a visit east even now. What'll you have?"

"Don't seem as if I ought to take advantage of it," he said, still grinning, as he thrust the letter back into its pigeonhole, "but it would be a lark to run a big hotel with a capable manager to hold the reins. The child would be the real trouble, though I've been told I have a way with children."

"H'h'm! I can't write and say father is dead, and the thing is jammed down into my pocket, with the owner already out of sight, and my idea of the man from his letter is that he didn't tell Manager Burke a thing except that a Phil Cudahay would have

had sprung a leak. Handkerchiefs were thrust into the aperture, but the water, though checked, was not stopped.

The oarsman pulled for the shore, but the water gained so rapidly that it was impossible to reach it. The boat sank some fifty feet away, leaving all three in the water.

Phil was the only swimmer in the lot. Seizing an oar, he gave it to the child; then, taking the governess by the arm, he swam ashore with her, she all the while protesting that he should leave her and save Gracie.

As soon as he got Miss Marion into shallow water he returned to her charge, who was clinging to the oar and crying vigorously for help. It was an easy matter to assist her to the shore.

"You should have been ashamed of yourself," said the governess, "to devote yourself to me and leave that poor little thing out in the lake."

"Didn't I provide her with an oar?" quoth Phil.

"Yes; you did that."

"The oar would not have supported you. And if I had saved the child, leaving you to take care of yourself, you would have drowned. And then what would I have done?"

He spoke the last words in a low tone, a tone that would tell any woman that there was something more to come.

The same evening after they had got off their dripping clothing a cablegram came from Blackwell. "Ransom paid. Got wife. Start for home at once. How is my girl? Cable me at Naples."

Marian was on the veranda by herself, with Gracie playing at a little distance. Phil went directly to her.

"Miss Marian," he began abruptly, "I've come to ask you to be my wife. I love you and think you have grown to like me a little. It's abrupt, I know, but I may not remain here long."

"Why," she exclaimed, rising in some confusion and consternation, "I thought you were to have charge of the hotel all summer."

"The owner's about to return. I have just received a cablegram from Naples."

"Didn't he send any message to me?"

"N-no," in some surprise. "He asked about Gracie."

"Gracie? Father doesn't know her." "Father!"

Her eyes opened a little. Then she comprehended and smiled.

"Yes. Didn't you know I was Miss Blackwell? Gracie is an unpromising child in my mission class, picked up from the street. I brought her down this summer in hope of reforming her."

Phil changed color, then collected himself.

"About my question?" he insisted.

An hour later a cablegram was on its way to Naples.

"Girl all right. Everything all right Anxious to meet you. PHIL."

The Word Silhouette.

The little black pictures called "silhouettes" derive their name from Etienne de Silhouette, who was the French minister of finance in 1759. His extreme economy in matters of finance was caricatured by all classes, and any cheap mode or fashion was sarcastically called by his name. About that time these profiles were produced by casting the shadow of a face on the paper by the light of a candle and tracing about it. Because they were cheap they were called in ridicule at the minister "silhouettes," and the name has ever since been retained.—Boston Globe.

All the Printer's Fault.

"What became of that paper you were going to start in the interest of uplifting the poor tramp?" asked the

PENGUINS.

The Comical Way These Queer Birds of the Antarctic Act.

"The resemblance of penguins to human beings is always noticed," says Lieutenant E. H. Shackleton in his book, "The Heart of the Antarctic." "This is partly due to the habit of walking erect. But there are truly a great many human traits about them. They are the civilized natives of these regions; and their civilization, if much simpler than ours, is in some respects higher and more worthy of the name." Of two of the photographs that appear in the book the following remarks are made:

"An emperor penguin, meeting an emperor or men or dogs, bows gravely till his beak is almost touching his breast. Keeping his head bowed, he makes a long speech in a muttering manner, short sounds following in groups of four or five. Having finished the speech, the head is kept bowed a few seconds for politeness sake. Then it is raised, and he describes with his bill as large a circle as the points of his neck will allow. If you have not comprehended he tries again. Meantime his followers are apt to get impatient. They are sure he is acting incorrectly. Then another male will waddle forward, elbow the first aside and repeat the ceremony. Both emperors and adelies move, when the surface is suitable, by tobogganing."

How She Escaped.

Pauline, who had been attending school for almost two weeks, was telling of the misbehavior of some of her little classmates. At her mother's question as to whether it had ever been necessary for the teacher to speak to her Pauline answered quickly, "Oh, no, mamma." Then, "She had to speak to all the class but me this afternoon." "Why, what did she say?" "Oh, she said, 'Now, children, we'll all wait until Pauline is in order!'"—Delineator.

Lax-ets 5 C Sweet to Eat A Candy Bowel Laxative.

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DR. C. H. WARTMAN

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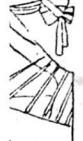
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A detailed black and white illustration of a horse's head and neck, facing slightly to the left. The horse has a dark mane and tail.

With her was a young woman as
nurse, or perhaps, as the child was
ten or twelve, she was governess.

But instead of avoiding them at the
station, as he was inclined, he lifted
the little girl into the waiting bus and
then took a place beside them. The
whole thing was a great joke, but
some of the component parts were
likely to be very earnest.

Burke, the manager, accepted him as
a matter of course, in a practical, busi-
nesslike way, but even he for the first
day or two seemed a little surprised at
the facility with which Phil dropped
into the owner's chair.

Perhaps, after all, there had been
some intimation of country rearing.

For the first week Phil was conscious
of a strong desire to avoid the child,
who had now advanced to the famili-
arity of "Gracie," but this very con-
sciousness made him seek her out-
tender than he otherwise would. It was
a joke, but he was personating his
father, who was her father's friend.

By that time the nurse, or governess,
was unconsciously occupying a good
deal of his interest. He began to seek
out Gracie, to entertain her, as he sup-
posed, but it was her companion he
looked at, with whom he talked.

"Miss Marian," as Gracie called her,
was a remarkable young woman—
beautiful, entertaining, accomplished,
cultured—everything that Philip Cud-
hay thought a young woman should
be and carrying all the accomplish-
ments with an ease that was notice-
able even in the big hotel full of
people.

The guests themselves seemed to
realize it, for they treated her as one
of them, and many even sought her
company.

Had it been any other nurse or gov-
erness Philip would have noticed and
wondered. But with Marian it seemed
a matter of course. He would have
wondered had it been otherwise.

And so it happened that Miss Marian
became uppermost in the amateur hot-
el keeper's mind. He thought about
her so much that had he not had an
admirable manager in Burke the hotel
would have been soon deserted by its
boarders.

His attentions were ostensibly de-
voted to Gracie, but really to the gov-
erness. He invited them both to drive
with him afternoons, to go boating—
indeed, to share with him those plea-
sures usually enjoyed by people in sum-
mer who have nothing to do.

One afternoon he was putting the
two along in one of the light boats
used on a lake near the hotel, with his
back to the bow, where he could not
see what was coming.

Suddenly there was a crash. A man
rowing in the same relative position
had fouled him. At first it did not
appear that much damage had been
done, and the man who had caused the
trouble pulled away. But Phil's boat

would be the real trouble, though I've
been told I have a way with chil-
dren.

"H'm! I can't write and say father
is dead, and the thing is jammed down
into my pocket, with the owner al-
ready out of sight, and my idea of the
man from his letter is that he didn't
tell Manager Burke a thing except
that a Phil Cudhay would have
charge."

"I could be twenty or eighty, with
any old size or looks, so long as the
name proves up. H'm! I'll do it."

Hotel Amberset was seven miles
from the nearest railroad point and
reached by stage.

A number of people were in the
same car, apparently guests for the
hotel, but only one child.

He wondered if it could be Black-
well's daughter. He hoped not, for
the child was peevish looking and evi-
dently mischievous. Having charge of
her would be a task as onerous as un-
pleasant.

With her was a young woman as
nurse, or perhaps, as the child was
ten or twelve, she was governess.

But instead of avoiding them at the
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trouble pulled away. But Phil's boat

they were called in
ridicule at the minister "silhouettes,"
and the name has ever since been re-
tained.—Boston Globe.

All the Printer's Fault.

"What became of that paper you
were going to start in the interest of
uplifting the poor tramp?" asked the
interviewer.

"Ah, it fell through," confessed the
great reformer, with much agitation,
and all on account of the blooming
carelessness of the printer."

"Did he make a grave error?"

"I should say so. You know the pa-
per was to be named the Bar of Hope
Well, that idiot of a printer changed it
to the Bar of Soap, and as soon as my
constituents heard the name they
started running, and they are running
yet."—Chicago News.

Court Logic.

Lawyer—My client, your honor, has
confessed that he committed the bur-
glary. You will admit this an eloquent
proof of my client's love of truth and
of his upright conscience, and, your
honor, a man with such a delicate con-
science should not be accused of hav-
ing broken into a house to steal. Never!

ROUSSEAU'S SHYNESS.

An Experience the Composer Had in a
Country Inn.

On one occasion Rousseau composed
an opera, which was performed be-
fore King Louis XV. and met with the
royal approval. The king sent for him,
and if he had put in an appearance
he would probably have obtained a
pension. He was, however, of a re-
tiring disposition and could not bring
himself to face the court. To his
friends he gave as a reason his repub-
lican opinions, but his real reason was
his shyness.

Accordingly he fled from the court
and sought the privacy of a country
inn. While he was there a man came
in who began telling the company
that he was the celebrated Rousseau
and proceeded to give an account of
the opera, which, he said, had been
performed before the king with great
success.

Most men in Rousseau's position
would have felt nothing but contempt
for the impostor, but this extraordi-
nary man felt only pity and shame. "I
trembled and blushed so," he tells us
in his "Confessions," "for fear the
man should be found out that it
might have been thought that I was
the impostor." He was afraid that
somebody might come in who knew
him and expose the pretender. At last
he could bear it no longer and slipped
out unnoticed.

Very few people would treat an
impostor like that.—Westminster Ga-
zette.

Why does Great Britain buy its oatmeal of us?

Certainly it seems like carrying
coals to Newcastle to speak of export-
ing oatmeal to Scotland and yet, every
year the Quaker Oats Company sends
hundreds of thousands of cases of
Quaker Oats to Great Britain and
Europe.

The reason is simple; while the
English and Scotch have for centuries
eaten oatmeal in quantities and with a
regularity that has made them the
most rugged physically, and active-
mentally of all people, the American
has been eating oatmeal and trying all
the time to improve the method of
manufacture so that he might get that
desirable foreign trade.

How well he has succeeded would
be seen at a glance at the export re-
ports on Quaker Oats. This brand is
recognized as without a rival in clean-
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Grand Circuit, '08

Nobody ever heard of "stock food" curing the bogs or colic, making
hens lay in winter, increasing the yield of milk five pounds per cow a day,
or restoring run-down animals to plumpness and vigor.

When you feed "stock food" to your cow, horse, swine or poultry,

you are merely feeding them what you are growing on your own farm.
Your animals do need not more feed, but something to help them
get all the good out of the feed you give them so they can get fat
and stay fat all year round; also to prevent disease, cure disease and keep
them up to the best possible condition. No "stock food" can do all these
things. **ROYAL PURPLE STOCK SPECIFIC** can and does. It is

Nota "Stock Food" But a "Conditioner"

ROYAL PURPLE STOCK SPECIFIC contains no grain, nor farm products. It increases
yield of milk from three to five pounds per cow per day before the Specific has been used two
weeks. It makes the milk richer and adds flesh faster than any other preparation known.

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fed with ordinary materials at ten weeks.

ROYAL PURPLE STOCK SPECIFIC builds up run-down animals and restores them to
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Dan McEwan, the horseman, says he has used **ROYAL PURPLE STOCK SPECIFIC**
persistently in the feeding of "The Eel," 2024, largest winner of any pacer on Grand Circuit
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One 50c. package of **ROYAL PURPLE STOCK SPECIFIC** lasts one animal seventy
days, which is a little over two-thirds of a cent a day. Most stock foods in fifty cent packages
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is given but once a day, and lasts half again as long. A \$1.50 pail containing four times the
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Just use **ROYAL PURPLE** on one of your animals and any other preparation on another
animal in the same condition; after comparing results you will say **ROYAL PURPLE** is
better. All meat to death, or else back costs your money. FREE—Ask
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and poultry diseases, containing also cooking receipts and full particulars about
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on receipt of \$1.50 a pail for either Poultry
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Dr. Hennequin's Infant Tablets saved our little girl's life. Three doctors said she could
not live. My baby was so weak from sickness that he could hardly walk. We thought he would

die. We could find nothing to help him. I was given a sample package of these Hennequin
Tablets; we used them. I saw a change at once. We secured the Tablets and our baby in
the same child. They certainly cured my baby and saved his life. I believe them to be the best
medicine ever sold for babies. Mothers, if your babies are not well take my advice and try these

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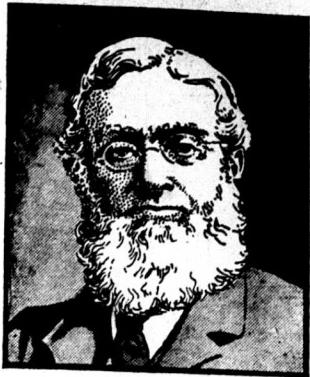
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I am now over eighty years of age and I can strongly recommend "Fruit-a-tives" for chronic constipation and bladder and kidney trouble. This medicine is very mild like fruit, is easy to take, but most effective in action."

(Signed) JAMES DINGWALL.

Williamstown, Ont., July 27th, 1908.

50c a box, 6 for \$2.50—or trial box, 25c—at dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

THE GATE THAT WON JANE.

Story of a Young Inventor Who Made a Success.

By MARY G. BENTLEY.

(Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association.)

Farmer Tillson hadn't a generous hair in his head. He kept every cent he got and never gave out a cent.

Jane was as open hearted as Tillson was close. She was the life of the young farmer people round about, and not one of them but loved her. Her uncle did all he could to impress her with the fact that, having some capital, she should look upon marriage as a sort of partnership in which her partner should furnish an equivalent to her own means.

One day there came to Tillson's farm a young man who asked for work. He was rather intellectual looking than muscular, a fact that did not favorably impress Tillson. But he

holes and old Tillson patching up a wheelbarrow, when the drummer of an agricultural warehouse appeared. But, instead of going straight to Tillson, he stopped at the gate and began to examine it curiously.

"Queer contrivance that," he said presently. "Good idea, though—grand, good idea. How did you happen to think of it?"

"It's some of my hired man's dilly-dallyin'," replied Tillson gruffly. "He's forever up to something of that sort. Wastes half his time."

Zeke flushed a little, but did not look up.

"No wasted time about that," declared the drummer emphatically. "It's a valuable idea. There's money in it."

"Money?" questioned Tillson eagerly. Then he saw one of the horses squeezing his body through the open doorway of the corral, and he rushed off. He would have sent Zeke, only he preferred him to continue at the post hole digging.

"So it's your idea, is it?" said the drummer as he crossed to Zeke's side. "Going to have it patented, of course." Zeke laughed. "Patented!" he echoed. "That foolish thing? Why, it's nothing but a lot of stones and two hinges placed so the gate will shut of itself."

"But that's just the sort of thing which usually proves valuable," persisted the drummer. "The simpler the device, if it's useful, the better. You'll make a mistake if you don't protect the idea."

"Then I guess I'll make the mistake," said Zeke carelessly. "Patents cost money, and I haven't any. Besides, if I had I wouldn't risk 50 cents on that foolish thing."

The drummer regarded him thoughtfully. "Look here," he said suddenly, "how would you like to make a trade? I could appropriate the idea for myself if I did business that way, but I don't. Still, I like to make money wherever I see a chance. My house does a good deal in patent articles, and I can generally guess pretty close whether there's money in an idea or not. Now, if you say so, I will put this through at my own expense and keep half the profit. What do you say?"

"You mean use stones like that and all?" asked Zeke skeptically.

"No; it's only the idea I want. We would find some substitute for the stones."

Zeke's indifference began to vanish. "If you really think it's worth anything," he said doubtfully, "I'll be glad to have you fix it up. But I don't want you to lose money." Then, a little wonderingly, "I thought patents were made of pulleys and springs and such things and that 'twas genuses who got 'em up who studied years and years to make 'em all right."

The drummer smiled. "It is that way sometimes," he said, "but not always. I have known inventors to have their ideas come to them in a moment, in a flash of thought. But suppose we fix this thing now."

He opened a notebook and wrote for some seconds, then tore out the leaf and handed it to Zeke.

"It's a sort of agreement for you to put your name to," he said. "Read it first, though. Never sign anything until you know what it is. Later I will have regular papers made out for both of us."

Zeke read the paper and signed his name with the pen which the drummer held ready. Then he resumed his digging. A few moments later Tillson came hurrying back.

"The drafted horse ate a full peck of good corn," he began wrathfully. "No supper'll be get this night. Now, what is it 'bout that gate business? How's there money in it?"

... (Continued on page 2)

SICK HEADACHE

A Symptom of Troubles Which are Removed by Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

Sick headaches are not merely afflictions to be borne as patiently as possible—they are danger signals. They never come unless the digestive system is out of order, and their regular recurrence is proof positive of serious trouble and a warning that should be heeded promptly.

Sick headaches are caused by Indigestion, Biliousness or Constipation, and no amount of "headache powders" will do more than temporarily relieve them. The only way to get rid of them entirely is to cure the Constipation or Indigestion that is causing them, and nothing will do this quicker or more effectively than Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are purely vegetable in character, and are free from any harmful drug. For over fifty years they have been in constant use in Canada, and have proved most effective in regulating the bowels, aiding digestion, banishing sick headaches and restoring vigorous health.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills have stood the test for over fifty years. 25c. at all dealers. W. H. Comstock Co., Ltd., Brockville, Ont.



These terrible headaches permanently banished by Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

A BIT OF CHALK.

What It Shows When Placed Under a Powerful Microscope.

Few people know what a wonderful object a bit of chalk is when examined under a microscope. Take your knife blade and scrape off a little of the loose powder, catch it on a clean glass slide and place this on the stage of a good table microscope. Use a quarter inch objective lens and illuminate the field with a cone of light from the concave side of the reflector. The powder will be seen to consist of a confused mass of beautiful tiny shells, many of them of the most curious form.

A better way, however, is to rub down a portion of chalk with an old toothbrush in a tumbler half filled with water. If you desire to prepare several slides rub on about a teaspoonful of the powder. Shake the tumbler briskly, allow the sediment to settle for a moment and then carefully pour off the milky looking water.

Repeat this until the water remains clear, and you will then have left in the bottom only perfect shells or large parts of shells. Take up a small pinch of this deposit and spread it carefully over the center of a glass slide. Dry over a lamp and if you wish to preserve the slide for future use mount it in Canada balsam, pressing out the bubbles of air beneath the cover glass.

MECHANICAL INGENUITY.

A Full Rigged Ship That a Fly's Wing Would Cover.

Many instances of mechanical ingenuity really remarkable to us in these days, when we are supposed to have advanced in learning, are related in various ancient authors. The silver sphere, "a most noble and ingenious performance," which was presented to Sultan Soliman the Magnificent by his imperial majesty Ferdinand, is mentioned by Paulus Jovinus as showing and keeping time with the motions of the celestial bodies in various configurations. It was carried to Constantinople by twelve men and there put together by the artist that made it.

Mymecides, an ancient carver, was so proficient in microscopic mechanism that he made an ivory ship with all its decks, masts, yards, rigging and sails, in so small a compass that it might have been hidden under the wing of a fly. He also made a chariot with four wheels and as many harnessed horses, which took up scarcely more room than the ship.

George Whitehead, an Englishman made a ship, with all things pertaining to it, to move as if it sailed, upon a table. "All hands were aloft, a woman made good music on a lute, and a little puppy cried in the midship, all of which variety," says the old writer, "was pleasant and diverting."

The Vulnerable Point.

Mrs. Holt could be depended upon at almost any time to say the wrong thing with the best intentions in the world. "Nobody minds what poor dear Fanny Holt says," her friends told each other when repeating her remarks. "We know she means all right."

"Isn't it queer how differently things affect people?" one of Mrs. Holt's neighbors said to her the day after a beach picnic. "We both got tired to death, you and I. You say you've had just a little bit of indigestion while I have this fearful blind headache."

"Why, that's perfectly natural," said Mrs. Holt cheerily. "Of course when people are tired out it goes straight to the weakest part of them. Mine is my stomach, and everybody knows yours is your head, poor dear!"

Youth's Companion

work. He was rather intellectual looking than muscular, a fact that did not favorably impress Tillson. But he



"WE MUST TALK WITH ME 'BOUT THAT GATE"

offered to work for very low wages, and as it was harvest time Tillson employed him.

Now, Jane no sooner saw young Zeke Freeman doing the hardest work there was to be done on the farm, which her uncle put upon the young man, than she pitied him. Pity being akin to love, she loved him. She was bright enough, however, to keep the situation from her uncle, who never suspected it till Freeman one day went to him to ask for Jane's hand.

"No; ye can't have Jane," snarled old Tillson ungraciously. "She's my brother's daughter an' has money of her own, an' you ain't nothin' but a hired man with no prospects. I don't see what Jane was thinkin' on to say ye could ask me. Ye can't have her, an' that's all there is to it."

Zeke opened his mouth as though to protest or to strengthen his case by further argument, but Tillson's face was grim and forbidding, and he knew the old man too well to weaken his chances by causing useless irritation. He turned away.

That afternoon they were near the farmyard gate, Zeke digging post

Zeke, read the paper and signed his name with the pen which the drummer held ready. Then he resumed his digging. A few moments later Tillson came hurrying back.

"The dratted horse ate a full peck of good corn," he began wrathfully. "No supper'll be get this night. Now, what is it 'bout that gate bizness? How's there money in it?"

"By getting the invention patented," answered the drummer carelessly, "but Zeke and I have fixed that up. Well, I must be going."

"But, look here!" exclaimed Tillson. "Ye must talk with me 'bout that gate. It's mine! Zeke ain't nothin' to do with it!"

"Oh, I don't want the gate," said the drummer coolly. "It's only the idea and that, I believe, belongs to Zeke Goodly."

Tillson stared at him as he walked away, the wrath deepening on his face. Suddenly he swung round to Zeke. "What did ye get?" he demanded. "Come, hand it over!"

"I didn't receive anything in money," Zeke answered.

"Step!" roughly. "Don't tell any gams. Didn't I hear the man say you in' him fixed it up? Now, how much money did he give ye for my gate? Look at me straight."

Zeke did so, with a half smile. "He's to pay for getting out a patent," he replied, "and have half what we make."

"An' ye didn't get any money?"

"Not a cent."

Tillson looked at him sharply, but there was no deceit in the straightforward face. Even he realized the fact. "Then ye're an idiot!" he snarled. "The man was set on the idee; I could see that from the way he spoke. Ye could have got fifty or a hundred dollars jest as easy as nothin'. Mebbe we could have made a trade for a lot of his tools. An' now—huh!—ye'll never hear from him ag'in."

Zeke did not answer, and presently Tillson went toward the barn grumbling. But his words did not disturb Zeke in the least. He scarcely expected to hear from the man again. In spite of what had been said, he could not bring himself to believe that the simple contrivance was of any value. Even when the "regular papers" came, with imposing seals and blank places for him to sign his name, he regarded them more as interesting novelties than as anything that would affect his future.

But one day a letter came which caused his eyes to open wide with amazed delight and which after a half hour of hard thinking carried him into the house after his Sunday clothes. It

"Jane."

"Oh, that's the pay you're after!"

The moment the old curmudgeon's interest came to the front he was less concerned about that of his niece.

"You and she can settle that, I suppose. As long as she's satisfied I suppose I'll have to be."

Jane was perfectly satisfied, and before long there was a wedding.

But Zeke didn't buy Dickson's farm. He drifted into the employ of a firm engaged in the development of mechanical contrivances and is now a very rich man.

CAT AND FOX MEET.

And Reynard Retires the Worse For the Meeting.

In a recent number of a German sporting paper a forester describes a scene which he witnessed in a clearing in the forest.

He came one afternoon upon a big black cat occupied apparently in the pursuit of mice, and from the shelter of a tree he watched its movements through a fieldglass. After a few minutes an old fox made its appearance. Slinking slowly forward toward the cat, it lay down within a few steps of it, ready to spring.

The cat had observed its enemy, but beyond keeping a sharp lookout on its movements it made no sign. Shortly a young fox joined the old one and almost immediately bounded at the cat, which sprang aside and struck its assailant so efficaciously across its face with its sharp claws that it retired as quickly as it came. After an interval the old fox, advancing slowly and carefully, made its attack, but the result was the same. The cat, spitting and hissing, struck out hard, and the fox retired discomfited.

A minute afterward it again sprang forward, but this time the cat got much the best of it and was left in peace.—London Globe.

Trotter and Thoroughbred.

"The trotting horse is infinitely more practical and useful, speaking on broad lines, than the thoroughbred," said a well known horse breeder, to a Washington Herald reporter. "A thoroughbred has the speed for burst of time, but when it comes to do hard work every day, day after day and all the year around, it cannot compete with the trotting horse. The thoroughbred is rattle brained, has no sense, is beyond all control. It doesn't know when to stop or what to do in a race; it simply runs until it cannot run any longer, whereas the trotting horse is under the control of its driver from start to finish and obeys orders at any time. The thoroughbred naturally exceeds the trotter in a burst of speed, but in the long run it cannot compete. As a general proposition, it is accepted among horsemen that the trotting horse is superior to the thoroughbred for general purposes."

Artful Legal Tactics.

Lord Chancellor Erskine, with all his arts and all his intrepidity in the face of judge or jury, was easily upset by anything which touched his amour propre. Vanity was his foible, and he had all the susceptibility which attaches to it. One artful attorney, knowing this, used to plant a man in court in full view of Erskine to yawn hideously at his most eloquent appeals or to titter at his most tragic tones.

Once when Garrow, the well known counsel, lost in thought, had fixed his eyes vacantly upon him Erskine was so put out that he stooped down and kissed his ear, "Who the devil do you think can get on with that wet blanket of a face of yours before him?" The same sensitiveness of criticism followed him into the house of commons.—Law Times.

Carried. Moved Mr. Rei pointed Audit f. Mr. L introduce By-Law Rule : allow N By-Law for its was rec. Moved Mr. Ale bly to cons cerning 233 and County for an i build On mo 1.30 p.m. Coune Mr. heard it travellir Moved Mr. Lot paid the cover h spector. Rule : introduce payment expense time. Rule : give By on mot Commit the cha the By-Bv-lay the blar the Cor Rule : order to jing. By-Jay bered 2-Clerk. Moved Mr. All paid the cost of Office b. Mr. A introduc to appo Napano Moved Mr. Ca and Pri

had just a little bit of indigestion while I have this fearful blind head ache."

"Why, that's perfectly natural," said Mrs. Holt cheerily. "Of course when people are tired out it goes straight to the weakest part of them. Mine is my stomach, and everybody knows yours is your head, poor dear!"—Youth's Companion

St. Elmo's Fire.

St. Elmo's fire is a name popularly given to a luminous appearance sometimes seen on dark and stormy nights at the masthead and yards of vessels and also on land at the top of church spires and trees and even on horses' manes and about human heads. It is due to the presence of electricity, generally at elevated points, where it accumulates more rapidly than it can be discharged and is named after St. Elmo, the patron saint of sailors.

Two Faced Babies.

"Not that deceit is a born instinct, but some babies must be two faced in the cradle."

"Oh, that's not possible."

"I don't know. I know a child that looks like its rich aunt when she comes on a visit and is the exact image of its rich uncle when he happens to be there."

Lost Opportunity.

"And you didn't hear of it?" Inquired Mrs. Gabble.

"Not one word."

"Why, I've known it for a week, so I supposed everybody heard of it."

Even Up.

She (sternly)—I heard a noise very late. He (facetiously)—Was it the night falling? She—No, it wasn't. It was the day breaking.—Baltimore American.

Cautious.

Thompson—Suppose a man should call you a bar. What would you do? Jones (hesitatingly)—What sized man?—Jewish Ledger.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

More bread and B— —And the Reas

A STRONG FLOUR can only be made from strong wheat. Manitoba hard wheat is acknowledged the strongest in the world—and that is the kind used for Purity Flour.

But that's not all. Every grain of this wheat contains both high-grade and low-grade properties. In separating the high-grade parts from the low-grade the Western Canada Flour Mills put the hard wheat through a process so exacting that not a single low-grade part has the remotest chance of getting in with the high-grade.



Plain Talks to Women.

Children's Skin Troubles, Cuts, Etc.

Every healthy child gets them, and every mother has to "put something on." What do YOU put on?

When you put an ointment on to a child's skin it gets into the blood through the pores just as surely as if you put it into the child's stomach. Did you ever think of that? How important, therefore, that the salve or balm should be pure!

Zam-Buk is absolutely pure; contains no animal fat; no mineral coloring matter; no acid astringents; no burning antiseptics—yet it is antiseptic! It is purely herbal, and thus meets all the needs of the skin in that superior and all-powerful way in which nature alone provides.

Children like Zam-Buk best because as soon as applied it stops the pain and the smarting of the injury or sore place. Healing then sets in immediately.

ALL DRUGGISTS AND STORES, 500.



County Council

(Continued from last week.)

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Council resumed.

Communication from National Sanitarium for Consumptives was read, and on motion was referred to the Finance Committee to report.

Deputation consisting of Rev. Mr. Cumberland and Henry Filson, of Amherst Island, waited upon the Council, asking for assistance towards continuation classes.

Moved by Mr. Reid, seconded by Mr. Richards, that the matter be referred to the Finance Committee to report. Carried.

Grand Jury (General Sessions, December, 1909) report was read and filed.

Moved by Mr. Anderson, seconded by Mr. Allison, whereas the use of steam rollers is desirable in the construction of County Roads in that roads are at once put in perfect condition for travel the sides are not cut up and destroyed before the loose stone is consolidated; stone is not wasted by being crowded and knocked to the sides, coarser and cheaper metal can be used, all providing a more satisfactory, durable and economical road.

And whereas steam rollers are expensive in the first cost and their use and value not generally understood by the ratepayers, making it difficult for County Councils to justify their purchase.

And whereas for the foregoing seasons few of the Counties having County road systems have been able to purchase road rollers.

And whereas the Provincial expenditure would be protected as well as more greatly appreciated by the public were all roads, aided by the Province, rolled.

It is resolved, that the County Council of Lennox and Addington petition the Government of the Province of Ontario to provide each County having a County road system with one steam road roller free of cost. Carried.

Communication Canadian Farm was read and filed.

Communication Salvation Army, Toronto headquarters, asking for a grant, was read, and on motion was referred to the Finance Committee to report.

Communication Ontario Good Roads Association, was read and filed.

Communication National Good Roads Convention was read and filed.

Communication Minister of Education, re Norwood High School account for this County pupils attendance, was read and filed.

Mr. Jackson of Marlbank, was heard in reference to bridge timber.

Communication Ontario Municipal Association, for the betterment of consumptives, with petition to the Legislature, was read, and on motion was ordered to lay on the table.

Mr. Alexander gave notice of the introduction of a By-law to amend By-law No. 207.

On motion Council adjourned till tomorrow at 9.30 a.m.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY.

Council met at 9.30 a.m., pursuant to adjournment. Warden in the chair. Members all present except Councillor Wartman.

Minutes of yesterday were read, and on motion were confirmed.

Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Irish, that G. H. Richardson, of Tamworth, be appointed a member of the Board of Audit for 1910. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Loyst, seconded by Mr. Reid, that C. F. Allison be appointed a member of the Board of Audit for 1910. Carried.

Mr. Longmore gave notice of the introduction of a By-law to amend By-law No. 244.

Rule 35 was suspended in order to allow Mr. Longmore to introduce a By-law to amend By-law No. 244, for its first reading. The By-law

ders for County printing for the year 1910. Carried.

The following accounts were ordered to be paid:

House of Providence, \$200.78; F. L. Hooper, \$1.45; J. D. Bell, 84c.; J. P. Vrooman, \$5.00; J. H. Patterson, C. D. C., Newburgh, \$1.80; W. E. Loyst, \$2.40; C. Edgar, \$15.80; Municipal World, \$4.25; Boyle & Son, gaol, \$7.00; Boyle & Son, Court House, \$23.35; J. R. Dafoe, \$56.00; F. E. Vanluchen, \$42.00; Hart & Riddell, Registry Office supplies, \$17.35; T. S. Henry, \$8.40; H. M. Deroche, rent, 1910, \$30.00.

Communication from J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., re road roller, was read and filed.

The Auditors presented their report with detailed statement of receipts and expenditures. Report was read and papers referred to the Finance Committee.

Moved by Mr. Allen, seconded by Mr. Longmore, that the Treasurer and Clerk be paid \$15.00 each for preparing County road expenditures accounts for Government. Carried.

On motion Council adjourned until to-morrow at 9.30 a.m.

FOURTH DAY—FRIDAY.

Council met at 9.30 a.m., pursuant to adjournment. Warden in the chair. Members all present.

Minutes of yesterday were read, and on motion were confirmed.

Communication from Templeton & Son, tendering for County Printing, was read and referred to the Education and Printing Committee.

Communication from The Ontario Municipal Association, for the betterment of consumptives, was again read.

Moved by Mr. Walker, seconded by Mr. Irish, that the petition be signed by the Warden and Clerk and sent with donation of \$10.00 to the Secretary of the Association. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Longmore, seconded by Mr. Richards, that the Road Superintendent fix the culvert on the York road between Napanee and North Fredericksburgh, so as to prevent the backing of water on private property, and that the cost of doing be deducted from the appropriations of the said Municipalities. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Walker, seconded by Mr. Irish, that the petition be signed by the Warden and Clerk, numbered 248, sealed and finally passed.

On motion rule 38 was suspended in order to give the By-law its second reading.

Council went into the Committee of the Whole, the Warden in the chair, and the By-law was read second time, and the blanks filled in.

On motion the Committee rose and reported, and the report of the Committee was adopted.

Rule 38 was again suspended in order to give the By-law its third reading.

By-law was read third time, signed by the Warden and Clerk, numbered 248, sealed and finally passed.

On motion Council adjourned till 1.30 p.m.

Council resumed at 1.30 p.m.

Moved by Mr. Anderson, seconded by Mr. Hambly, that By-law No. 204 be amended by striking out the clause two thereof. Lost.

Moved by Mr. Anderson, seconded by Mr. Longmore, that \$10,000 be appropriated on County Roads for 1910. Carried.

Mr. Allison asked for the yeas and nays.

Yea—Messrs. Alexander, Allen, Anderson, Campbell, Gilmour, Hambly, Irish, Longmore, Reid, Ryan, Walker—11.

Nay—Messrs. Allison, Loyst, Richards, Wartman—4.

Moved by Mr. Allison, seconded by Mr. Richards, that the appropriation to County roads for 1910 be \$6,000, divided according to equalization.

Account, R. W. Longmore, \$10.90, was ordered to be paid.

Moved by Mr. Anderson, seconded by Mr. Longmore, that the appropriation to County Roads of \$10,000 be divided as follows: Napanee, \$420.42; Bath, \$78.83; Newburgh,

Disease of The Kidneys Brought on By Catarrh.

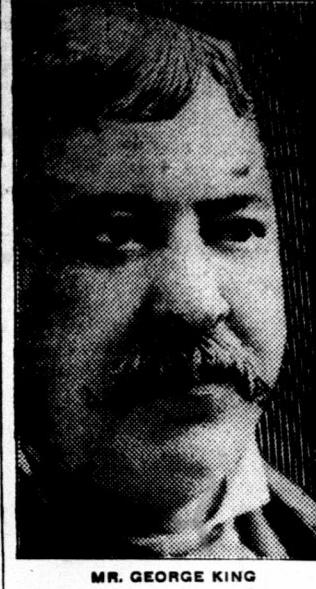
Pe-ru-na Made a Well Man of Me.

I Cannot Speak Too Highly of It.

Mr. George King, 458 St. Denis St., Montreal, Canada, a well-known business man of that city, writes:

"Peruna cured me from what the doctors were afraid would turn into Bright's disease, and after you have gone through the suffering that I have with catarrh of the bladder and kidney trouble, and have been cured you are pretty apt to remember the medicine that did the work."

"Peruna is a blessing to a sick man. Eight bottles made me well and were worth more than a thousand dollars to me. I cannot speak too highly of it. It is now four years since I was troubled, and I have enjoyed perfect health since. Every spring and fall I take a bottle of it and it keeps me well."



MR. GEORGE KING

tarh and removes the cause of the difficulty.

Such a remedy has been found in Peruna. It reaches catarrh, no matter where it may be located in the body—whether in the more exposed membranes of the nose and throat, or whether in the remotest part of the kidneys.

That Peruna is at once the safest and most reliable remedy for catarrh of the kidneys is proven by the many testimonials written by those who have experienced its benefits.

PE-RU-NA AN INTERNAL CATARRH REMEDY.

INTERNAL CATARRH REACHES THE KIDNEYS.

They are not serious enough to detain the patient from his regular work. Even when he discovers that the kidneys are affected, he does not recognize the difficulty as being caused by catarrh.

Catarrh is sometimes so very gradual in its approach and its earlier symptoms cause such slight discomfort that it is not noticed.

However, when it is once firmly seated in the kidneys it becomes a difficult disease to exterminate.

Indeed, catarrh of the kidneys is more serious than catarrh affecting some of the other organs of the body.

In the kidneys it is liable to terminate in Bright's disease or diabetes, both of which are recognized as very serious ailments, if not fatal.

The thing to be done, when catarrh of the kidneys is discovered, is to take some internal, systemic catarrh remedy, one that reaches the very source of the ca-

specimens of the many testimonials on our records, pertaining to the relief afforded by Peruna in severe cases of kidney trouble.

Kidney Disease of Long Standing.

Mr. Samuel A. Paxton, 1118 Troost Ave., Kansas City, Mo., member I. O. O. F. and National Annuity Association, writes:

"I am a well man to-day, thanks to your splendid medicine, Peruna. I was troubled with catarrh and kidney disease of long standing when I first began using Peruna. I soon found I was getting better and continued taking it for four months. It cleaned out the system, leaving me well and strong and feeling better than I have in years."

Ask your Druggist for a Free Peruna Almanac for 1910

Mr. Wartman, that \$75.00 or one-half of the County Clerk's office expenses be paid. Carried.

Mr. Ryan presented the first report of the Finance Committee, which was read, and on motion was adopted.

Mr. Anderson presented the first report of the Roads and Bridges Committee, which was read, and on motion was adopted.

Mr. Ryan presented the second report of the Finance Committee, which was read, and on motion was adopted.

Moved by Mr. Ryan, seconded by Mr. Walker, that the Lennox and Addington Teachers' Association receive a grant of \$25.00, that should have been paid in 1909. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Irish, that the Warden, Chairman of Roads and Bridges Committee and the Reeves of Kaladar, Anglesea and Ellingham, and Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby, be a Committee to wait on the Governor.

Witness—Yes, sir; I represent that firm.

Sir Frank—And, I presume, in the course of your professional duties you have to assume many disguises?

Witness—Yes, sir.

Sir Frank—Pray, may I ask you what you are disguised as now?

Turner Was Gruff.

The great artist Turner is said to

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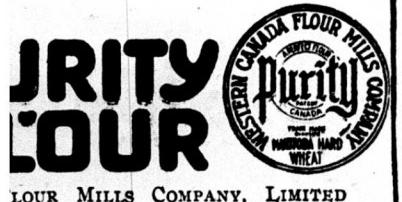
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It means that Purity Flour is made entirely of the highest-grade flour parts of the strongest wheat in the world.

It means a high-class, strong flour and therefore yields "more bread and better bread!"

Purity may cost a little more than some flours, but results prove it the cheapest and most economical after all.



LOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED
NIPIG, GODERICH, BRANDON

er of the Board of Audit for 1910. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Loyst, seconded by Mr. Reid, that C. F. Allison be appointed a member of the Board of Audit for 1910. Carried.

Mr. Longmore gave notice of the introduction of a By-law to amend By-law No. 244.

Rule 35 was suspended in order to allow Mr. Longmore to introduce a By-law to amend By-law No. 244, for its first reading. The By-law was read first time.

Moved by Mr. Allison, seconded by Mr. Alexander, that Councillors Hamby and Longmore be a Committee to consult a legal gentleman, concerning the validity of By-laws Nos. 233 and 234, and the liability of this County on an action by a ratepayer, for an injunction compelling them to build a poor house. Carried.

On motion Council adjourned till 1.30 p.m.

Council resumed.

Mr. D. A. Nesbit, P.S.L., was heard in reference to his claim for travelling expenses.

Moved by Mr. Ryan, seconded by Mr. Longmore, that Mr. Nesbit be paid the sum of \$250 per annum to cover his travelling expenses as Inspector. Carried.

Rule 35 was suspended in order to introduce a By-law to provide for payment of P.S.L. Nesbit's travelling expenses, and By-law was read first time.

Rule 38 was suspended in order to give By-law its second reading, and on motion Council went into the Committee of the Whole, Warden in the chair, on the second reading of the By-law, Warden in the chair.

By-law was read second time, and blanks filled in, and on motion the Committee rose and reported, and the report of the Committee was adopted.

Rule 38 was again suspended in order to give By-law its third reading.

By-law was read third time, signed by the Warden and Clerk, numbered 249, sealed and finally passed.

Moved by Mr. Ryan, seconded by Mr. Allen, that a special grant of \$125.00 be made to the Corporation of the Village of Newburgh for roads for this year, same to wipe out their overdraft. Carried.

Mr. Alexander introduced a By-law to amend By-law No. 207, which was read first time.

Rule 38 was suspended in order to go into Committee of the Whole on second reading of the By-law, Warden in the chair.

By-law was read second time, and on motion the Committee rose and reported, and the report of the Committee was adopted.

Rule 38 was again suspended in order to give By-law its third reading.

By-law was read third time, signed by the Warden and Clerk, numbered 250, sealed and finally passed.

On motion Council adjourned till tomorrow at 9 a.m.

ards, Wartman—4.

Moved by Mr. Allison, seconded by Mr. Richards, that the appropriation to County roads for 1910 be \$6,000, divided according to equalization.

Account, R. W. Longmore, \$10.90, was ordered to be paid.

Moved by Mr. Anderson, seconded by Mr. Longmore, that the appropriation to County Roads of \$10,000 be divided as follows: Napane, \$420.42; Bath, \$78.83; Newburgh, \$83.77; Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby, \$40.63; Kaladar, Anglesea and Ellingham, \$54.33; Adolphustown, \$468.22; Amherst Island, \$492.77; Camden, \$2403.54; Ernestown, \$2275.56; North Frederickburgh, \$863.31; South Frederickburgh, \$873.78; Richmond, \$1252.64; Shelburne \$692.30, and that there be appropriated also to Machinery account \$1,000, and to pay Road Superintendents salaries, \$1,000. Total \$12,000. Carried.

Mr. Anderson presented By-law to allow Townships of Richmond and North Frederickburgh to overdraw their County road account, which was read first time.

On motion rule 38 was suspended in order to go into the Committee of the Whole on the second reading of the By-law, Warden in the chair.

By-law was read second time, and blanks filled in, and on motion the Committee rose and reported, and the report of the Committee was adopted.

Rule 38 was again suspended in order to give By-law its third reading.

By-law was read third time, signed by the Warden and Clerk, numbered 249, sealed and finally passed.

Moved by Mr. Ryan, seconded by Mr. Allen, that a special grant of \$125.00 be made to the Corporation of the Village of Newburgh for roads for this year, same to wipe out their overdraft. Carried.

Mr. Alexander introduced a By-law to amend By-law No. 207, which was read first time.

Rule 38 was suspended in order to go into Committee of the Whole on second reading of the By-law, Warden in the chair.

By-law was read second time, and on motion the Committee rose and reported, and the report of the Committee was adopted.

Rule 38 was again suspended in order to give By-law its third reading.

By-law was read third time, signed by the Warden and Clerk, numbered 250, sealed and finally passed.

On motion Council adjourned till tomorrow at 9 a.m.

FIFTH DAY—SATURDAY.

Council met at 9 a.m., pursuant to adjournment. Warden in the chair. Members all present.

Minutes of yesterday were read, and on motion were confirmed.

The County Printing contract was read and signed by the Warden and Clerk.

Mr. Longmore introduced a By-law to amend By-law No. 244, which was read first time.

On motion Council went into the Committee of the Whole on the second reading of the By-law, with the Warden in the chair.

By-law was read second time.

Rule 38 was suspended in order to give the By-law its third reading.

Moved by Mr. Allison, seconded by Mr. Walker, that the By-law be read a third time. Carried.

By-law was read third time, numbered 251, signed by the Warden and Clerk, sealed and finally passed.

Mr. Alexander asked for the yeas and nays.

Yays—Messrs. Allen, Allison, Anderson, Campbell, Irish, Longmore, Loyst, Reid, Richards, Walker, Wartman—11.

Nays—Messrs. Alexander, Gilmour, Hamby, Ryan—4.

On motion the Clerk was directed to forward copies of all By-laws relating to the care of the County poor, together with copy of the Minutes, showing the action of the Council to R. W. Bruce Smith, Inspector of Charities.

Moved by Mr. Ryan, seconded by

Moved by Mr. Ryan, seconded by Mr. Walker, that the Lennox and Addington Teachers' Association receive a grant of \$25.00, that should have been paid in 1909. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Irish, that the Warden, Chairman of Roads and Bridges Committee and the Reeves of Kaladar, Anglesea and Ellingham, and Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby, be a Committee to wait on the Government in reference to obtaining help on colonization roads. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Anderson, seconded by Mr. Reid, that Road Superintendents furnish the Reeves of the Municipalities in which County Roads are situated with duplicate copies of paylists for all expenditure on County Roads in each Township. Cd.

On motion Council adjourned at the call of the Warden.

Witness—Yes, sir; I represent that firm.

Sir Frank—And, I presume, in the course of your professional duties you have to assume many disguises?

Witness—Yes, sir.

Sir Frank—Pray, may I ask you what you are disguised as now?

Turner Was Gruff.

The great artist Turner is said to have been peculiar in his way of selling his pictures. At times nothing could induce him to part with one of them, and at other times he would receive a customer with the greatest affability of voice and manner and readily settle upon the sum to be paid for one of his treasures. On one occasion when he was offered £1,000 apiece for some old sketch books he turned them over to the customer before the eyes of the would-be purchaser, saying, "Well, would you really like to have them?" Then, just as the man proceeded to take possession of the books, Turner, with a tantalizing "I dare say you would!" suddenly thrust them into a drawer and turned the key in the lock, leaving the customer dumb with indignation.

And Mother Officiates.

Eddie—Do you have morning prayers at your house? Freddie—We have some kind of a service when father gets in.—New York Press.

He that always complains is never pitted.—German Proverb.

Invisible Dogs.

The coat of a red setter normally stands out fairly clear against heather of the ordinary hue. When, however, it gets soaked with rain it darkens very much and blends very closely with the heather. The Gordon setters are perhaps the worst in this regard of assimilating with the color of heather and so being liable to get a charge of shot.—Country Life.

Quite Satisfactory.

Stern Father—Young man, the lights in this house are put out at 10 o'clock! Young Man—That suits me. Don't delay on my account.—New York Times.

Victories that are easy are cheap. Those only are worth having which come as the result of hard fighting.—Beecher.

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE, No. 31

Taking effect Dec 1st, 1906.

Bannockburn and Tamworth to Napane and Deseronto.

Stations Miles No. 12 No. 40 No. 4 No. 6

A.M. P.M. A.M. P.M.

Lve Bannockburn 0 1 40

Allans 5 1 50

Queensboro 10 2 25

Bridgewater 14 2 25

Tweed 20 2 45

Lve Tweed 6 70

Stoco 23 7 00

Larkins 27 7 15

Marlbank 33 7 35

Erinsboro 37 7 50

Tamworth 40 8 05

Wilson* 44

Enterprise 46 8 25

Midlake Bridge* 51 8 37

Moscow 51 8 48

Arr Yarker 55

Camden East 59

Thomson's Mills* 60

Newburgh 61

Strathecona 63

Arr Napane 69

Lve Napane 69

Arr Deseronto 78

Deseronto and Napane to Tamworth and Bannockburn.

Stations Miles No. 1 No. 31 No. 3, No. 6

A.M. P.M. A.M. P.M.

Lve Deseronto 7 00

Arr Napane 9 7 30

Lve Napane 9 7 50

Strathecona 15 8 06

Newburgh 17 8 13

Thomson's Mills* 18

Camden East 19 8 30

Arr Yarker 23 8 45

Lve Yarker 23 9 00

Gairbraith* 25

Moscow 27 9 20

Midlake Bridge* 30

Enterprise 32 9 35

Wilson* 38 10 00

Erinsboro 41 10 10

Marlbank 45 10 25

Larkins 51 10 45

Stoco 55 11 00

Arr Tweed 58 11 15

Bridgewater 64 11 50

Queensboro 70 12 05

Allans 73 12 20

Arr Bannockburn 78 12 40

Kingston and Sydenham to Napane and Deseronto.

Stations Miles No. 3 No. 4 No. 5

A.M. P.M. A.M. P.M.

Lve Kingston 0 4 00

G. T. R. Junction 5 4 10

Glenvale* 13 4 29

Murvale* 14 4 39

Arr Haworthsmith 19 4 55

Lve Sydenham 23 8 10

Haworthsmith* 19 8 21

Frontenac* 22 5 20

Arr Yarker 26 8 45

Glenvale 30 9 21

Thomson's Mills* 31

Newburgh 36 9 33

Strathecona 34 9 43

Arr Napane 40 9 58

Lve Napane, West End 40

Arr Deseronto 49

Deseronto and Napane to Sydenham and Kingston.

Stations Miles No. 1 No. 3, No. 5

A.M. P.M. A.M. P.M.

Lve Deseronto 7 00

Arr Napane 7 20

Lve Napane 9 7 30

Strathecona 15 8 05

Newburgh 17 8 15

Thomson's Mills* 18

Arr Yarker 19 8 30

Lve Sydenham 23 8 45

Haworthsmith* 34

Arr Napane 30 9 16

Murvale* 35

Glenvale* 39

G. T. R. Junction 47 9 50

Arr Kingston 49 10 00

LOCAL WORKING TIME TABLE.

NAPANEE TO DESERONTO and PICTON.

PICTON TO DESERONTO and NAPANEE.

STEAMERS TRAINS

Leave Arrive Leave Arrive

Leviton Deseronto Deseronto Pictor

5 00 a.m. 7 25 a.m. 7 25 a.m. 9 50 a.m.

9 50 a.m. 11 20 a.m. 11 20 a.m. 12 20 p.m.

3 45 p.m. 5 30 p.m. 5 30 p.m. 6 10 p.m.

6 10 p.m. 7 40 p.m. 7 40 p.m. 8 00 p.m.

7 40 p.m. 12 40 a.m. 12 40 a.m. 1 05 a.m.

8 00 a.m. 7 00 p.m. 7 00 p.m. 7 15 p.m.

8 00 a.m. 7 55 p.m. 7 55 p.m. 7 55 p.m.

Daily. All other rains run dull Sundays excepted.

WALTER RATMBUN, President. H. B. SHERWOOD, Superintendent. MILES McKEOWN, Despatcher.

ECZEMA CURED THROUGH THE BLOOD

By the Aid of Dr. Williams' Pink
Pills—That Wonderful Tonic
Medicine.

Eczema or salt rheum is a disease of the skin which shows itself in small, red, watery blisters—these blisters break and leave a scale which may be rubbed off by the hand. The affected parts are intensely itchy and the victim cannot bear the touch of any article of clothing over the parts.

The disease is caused by bad blood and must be cured through the blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured many cases of eczema because they are the one medicine that acts wholly on the blood—the seat of the trouble. Among those cured by these Pills is Mrs. Chas. Davidson, of Amherst, N. S., who says: "I suffered greatly from salt rheum or eczema and my hands were badly cracked. I tried several ointments, but they did me no good whatever. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and had only used them for a few weeks when the trouble disappeared and my hands were entirely healed. I am very grateful for what the Pills have done for me and would advise other sufferers from this trouble to try them."

What Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for Mrs. Davidson they have done for many others not only in cases of eczema and salt rheum, but for eruptions and pimples, chronic erysipelas, scrofula and all other maladies which arise from the blood. They banish these troubles simply because they clear the blood of all impurities and leave it rich, rest and health-giving. The Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or direct by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

BRAVE MOTHER'S AGONY.

Saw Her Three Children go Through Ice in Deep Pond.

Three lads named Spence, all brothers, were playing on the ice of a large pond at Dunmurry, Belfast, Ireland, when the ice gave way. The boy's mother was the first to hear their cries and, accompanied by other women, she rushed to the spot. The pond was very deep, and the mother though she could not swim, jumped in to save her children. But for the efforts of the other women she would have been drowned, and she had to be forcibly restrained from again throwing herself into the water.

Some men who were working at a mill came to the boys' aid, and two of them, named Press and McCook, exhibited the greatest bravery. By breaking through the ice they were able to reach two of the lads, who were ultimately restored to consciousness, but they were unable to save the third, whose body was not recovered until the water had been run off.

CHILDHOOD INDIGESTION MEANS SICKLY BABIES

The baby who suffers from indigestion is simply starving to death. If it takes food it does the child no good, and it is cross, restless and patient to contract.

THE MYSTERY CLEARED UP; OR, THE HERITAGE OF MADAME YALTA.

CHAPTER I.—(Cont'd)

"I do not know whether he is free, but I know that he is in Paris, or at least he was the day I waited for him on the route des Bouleaux. He may have concluded to cross the frontier."

"I do not believe it. I believe he has been put out of the way to prevent him from vindicating himself."

"What you think he has been killed?"

"I hope not, but he may have fallen into the hands of those who were interested in his disappearance."

"The real rogues? You suppose they have sequestered—confined him?"

"Perhaps; but if he is alive I shall find him. Do you see now why I wish to know Mlle. Dorgères?"

"Not very well, I confess," said Maxime, timidly.

You do not see that I have pledged myself to break off a marriage which will be the misfortune of her life, for sooner or later the innocence of M. de Carnoel will be recognized, and I count on your aid to establish it."

"Mine!" cried Maxime. "You wish me to second you in this impossible enterprise—I, who am fully convinced that M. de Carnoel is guilty!"

"Your conviction will change; I am certain of it," replied the countess, unmoved by this protestation.

"I hope so, with all my heart, for I beg you to believe that I have no feeling of personal hostility toward M. de Carnoel. At the same time I must confess that it is not my wish to break off the marriage of my cousin. I cannot forget that her betrothed is my best friend."

"But would you not better prove your friendship by averting a marriage which would prepare for him everlasting regrets? Would not his situation be frightful if, after this marriage, M. de Carnoel should return completely justified—M. de Carnoel, whom your cousin has loved with all the ardor of a first love? Do not deny it. If she has renounced this love it is because she believes him dishonored, but she has not forgotten him. The image of her former lover is still present to her thought, and it is to drive it away, to save herself from reverting to this past, that she hastens to bind herself irrevocably. I am a woman, and know the heart of woman. Rest assured that Mlle. Dorgères, weary of the struggle against an inclination which dismays her, takes refuge in marriage, because she hopes to find there tranquility and peace. If she should recognize too late that she has been deceived, she will curse for the rest of her days the tie she is now impatient to contract."

The countess spoke so earnestly, her beautiful eyes so full of eloquence, that Maxime felt her emotion.

"I know you are not a doctor," she resumed, laughing, "and I am not expecting to have him treated according to the rules of the faculty. M. Villagos has already done in that way all that could be done, but his task is now ended and yours begins. Georget is attached to you, is he not?"

"I believe so. He proved it recently. He saved me when I was pursued by villains."

"Well, you could not show your gratitude better than by going to see him."

"I have been there three times, but his grandmother would not permit me to see him."

"She is a woman born in a position superior to that in which her marriage has placed her, and has preserved of that origin a pride that is almost fierce. She distrusts all the world but myself, but she never refuses a request from me in memory of my father's kindness to her son. You will show her this ring, which she has seen me wear, and say that I beg her to leave you alone with Georget—to confide in you as she would in myself."

"Well, but what shall I say to the child?"

"Whatever seems calculated to awaken his memory. You will speak to him of this sad story which he appears to have forgotten, of Mlle. Dorgères and M. de Carnoel, and I am sure you will succeed in obtaining some useful hint. If I charge you with this delicate mission it is because I believe you would execute it better than I should do. Georget is devoted to me, but I intimidate him. With you he will be more at ease. I have, besides, another reason. Villagos is the strictest of doctors, and forbids me everything that he considers a dangerous excitement."

"I know it, for before permitting me to see you he made me promise not to speak of M. de Carnoel or Georget, and Heaven is my witness that it is not my fault if I have broken my word."

"I shall know nothing of it, for I count on your discretion. The secret of our plans shall rest between us two. And now that our treaty is concluded, now that you are my ally, my friend, pardon me if I beg you not to lose a moment in seeing Georget."

Maxime rose. He understood that the countess dismissed him politely, but he still waited for a word, a look. It seemed to him he deserved something more than this friendly farewell.

"Do you think I should hold this language if you were indifferent to me?" she resumed, penetrating his thoughts.

Maxime fell on his knees, but at this moment the femme de chambre entered just in time to arrest a premature demonstration.

"Au revoir, monsieur," added the countess, with a smile full of promise. "I hope you will not make me wait for your visit, and perhaps

FARMS FOR SALE.

\$10,000.00 FOR SALE.

The finest position and one of the best farms in Lennox and Addington adjoining Toronto, 100 acres in a good state of cultivation, ample buildings, 3 houses, bank barn, sheep shed and stables, plenty of water and conveniences, magnificent view of bay and river. Must be sold at once. Thousand down, balance spread over 10 years. Could well be divided between two friends.

Beautiful 1-2 section, 12 miles north of Saskatoon, Sask., close to Canadian Northern Railway and elevator. 1-2 S28, township 38, 1/3 west of 3. Price asked \$4,000. Make best bid and do it quick. Must be sold.

\$3500 Close to corporation of Hamilton, 26 acres, on line of electric railway, suitable for peaches, pears, apples, etc. Beautiful situation.

\$7500 Norfolk County, choice farm of 150 acres, 10 miles south-west of Simcoe, solid brick residence, 10 rooms, ample barns, abundant water, also tenant house and barns. Terms easy.

JOHN N. LEE, Esq., or WM. E. DYER,
114 King West, Toronto.

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sought to supplant while he was still Alice's lover. And Vignory was of a quiet, conciliating temper; his love for Mlle. Dorgères was a tranquil love which time would appease. Moreover, he possessed a nice little bit of consolation seeing his patron had just made him his partner. Whatever happened, this advancement which he owed to the project of marriage, between Mlle. Dorgères and himself was secured to him. Maxime having by this reasoning calmed whatever scruples he may have entertained, did not hesitate to jump into a carriage for Rue Cardinet. Persons under the influence of passion have always at hand an assortment of sophisms which they make use of to justify the least logical of their acts. From the Avenue de Friedland to the Batignolles is not a short transit, but it did not prove wearisome to Maxime, for he contemplated without ceasing the ring the countess had just placed in his hands. As surely it was written that Maxime should pass his life wearing jewels that were not his. After the bracelet, the ring; after the turquoise, the amethyst. But what a difference! The bracelet called up only disagreeable recollections; the ring was nearly a promise. Madame Yalta had not requested him to return it, and he was ready to accept as a pledge of reciprocated love this talisman which was to reduce the restive Madame Piriac to obedience. Maxime's imagination frequently played him such tricks as this.

He easily found the old house and entered with deliberate step. The alley was dark as ever, and through the glass door of the little hedge he saw the grandmother of Georget at her needle in the corner of the fire. He concluded to open the door and enter without knocking. She rose up quickly, as if with the intention of barring the passage.

"Madame," he said, unmoved by this discouraging reception. "I beg you to excuse the liberty I have taken. I have been several times to see Georget, and you have not done me the honor to receive me. To-day I venture to intrude on you for reasons that I will explain if you will listen to me."

Maxime was careful to express himself in the most respectful tone, that he might show the ancestress of the groom that he was not simple enough to mistake her for a real portress.

She guessed his intention, for she framed her reply as if she were simply the salaried guardian of a house occupied by laboring peo-

able to save the third, whose body was not recovered until the water had been run off.

CHILDHOOD INDIGESTION MEANS SICKLY BABIES

The baby who suffers from indigestion is simply starving to death. If it takes food it does the child no good, and it is cross, restless and sleepless, and the mother is worn out caring for it. Baby's Own Tablets always cure indigestion, and give the little one healthy natural sleep. Mrs. A. P. Daigle, Lower Sardin, N. B., says: "For severe cases of indigestion I think Baby's Own Tablets are worth their weight in gold. My little one suffered terribly from this trouble, and the Tablets was the only thing that removed the trouble." Sold every where at 25¢ a box or by mail from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE LITTLE THINGS.

A room to sweep, a chair to dust, A dozen tasks to do each day; A meal to cook, a sock to darn, All over in the same old way; A tear to shed, a little sob, And refuge in two manly arms— I reckon these all go to make The groundwork for a woman's charms.

Age andague are not easily shaken off.

Anyway, the gossip isn't forever handing you advice.

Chapped Hands AND Cold-Sores

Are your hands chapped, cracked or sore? Have you "cold cracks" which open and bleed when the skin is drawn tight? Have you a cold sore, frost bite, chilblains, or a "raw" place, which at times makes it agony for you to go about your household duties? If so, Zam-Buk will give you relief, and will heal the frost-damaged skin. Against the sore places at night, Zam-Buk's rich healing essences will sink into the wounds, end the smarting, and will heal quickly.

Mrs. Yellen, of Portland, says: "My hands were so sore and cracked that it was agony to put them near water. When I did so they would smart and burn as if I had scalded them. I seemed quite unable to get relief from anything I put on them until I tried Zam-Buk, and it succeeded when all else had failed. It closed the big cracks, gave me ease, soothed the inflammation, and in a very short time healed my hands."

Zam-Buk also cures blisters, rashes, winter eczema, piles, ulcers, festering sores, sore heads and backs, abscesses, pimples, ringworm, skin cuts, burns, bruises, scalds, sprains. Of all drugs and salves, no pastries from the Zam-Buk Co., Canada. Price 25¢ a box.

Zam-Buk

"The best salve ever made."

Dorgeres, weary of the struggle against an inclination which dismays her, takes refuge in marriage, because she hopes to find there tranquility and peace. If she should recognize too late that she has been deceived, she will curse for the rest of her days the tie she is now impatient to contract.

The countess spoke so earnestly, her beautiful eyes so full of eloquence, that Maxime felt her emotion gaining upon him. He was not convinced, far from it; but he was perplexed, like a judge who has just heard a skilful lawyer plead for a criminal. At the same time, he had the mortification to ascertain that he—an earth worm in love with a star—held a very insignificant place in Madame Yalta's thoughts.

If she had set her heart upon seeing him it was that she might speak of de Carnoel, and the discovery astonished as much as it distressed him, for he could not conceive why she espoused so warmly the cause of this young man, whom she had never seen. The statement of Dr. Villages that her father had known the father of Robert seemed a very insufficient reason why she should, in the face of everybody, espouse the cause of the son who was accused of theft.

An idea suddenly occurred to him. It was Georget who had recounted all this to the countess Georget, whom the servants of M. Dorgeres accused. Might it not be that the odd little gamin had made confession to his protectress, which involved a proof of the young secretary's innocence? This hypothesis admitted the conduct of Madame Yalta appeared quite natural. She would not denounce Georget, but she owed it to herself to assist M. de Carnoel in the misfortune into which a fatality had thrown him, to repair the evil caused by the little scamp whom she had patronized. If it were so the cause of Robert was just, and Madame Yalta was right to seek to save Alice from a fatal error; she was right to say the day would come when she would curse her union with Jules Vignory.

Notwithstanding his oddities, Maxime was above and before all an honest man, and he also would have had a life-long regret if he had suffered a wrong which it rested with him to resist. Friendship had its limits, and in order to serve his friend, Maxime could not go so far as to refuse to face the truth. At any rate he must reply to this countess, whose captivating tongue had well nigh converted him.

"May I count on you?" she repeated, after allowing him a moment's reflection.

"Absolutely!" he exclaimed, carried away by an irrepressible enthusiasm. "Tell me what I am to do and your orders shall be obeyed."

"First, I beg you to assist me to find M. de Carnoel."

"There is nothing I should desire more, but how can I go about such a search?"

"I will tell you. You spoke of the child whom I placed at your uncle's. Georget is very bright, and was devoted to M. de Carnoel. I feel sure he would have been able to tell us what had become of him if he had not been the victim of some mysterious accident. He is on his feet now, but his memory is not yet restored, and in order that it may be, I thought of you."

Maxime opened his eyes wide in astonishment.

"Langauge if you were indifferent to me!" she resumed, penetrating his thought.

Maxime fell on his knees, but at this moment the femme de chambre entered just in time to arrest a premature demonstration.

"Au revoir, monsieur," added the countess, with a smile full of promise: "I hope you will not make me wait for your visit, and perhaps I may have the pleasure of seeing you soon at your uncle's, for the first day I am able to leave the house shall be the occasion of a visit to M. Dorgeres and his charming daughter."

CHAPTER II.

Although Maxime succeeded until he had passed through the gateway of Mme. Yalta's mansion in preserving the appearance of decorum, no sooner did he find himself on the public sidewalk out of sight of the majestic porter of the countess, than he began to gesture and talk to himself like a lunatic or a poet, the two classes of men whom lovers most resemble.

This time he was captured by the heart as well as the head, and if Madame Yalta in saying farewell had commanded him to throw himself into the Seine, he would have hastened to obey. Happily she had contented herself with sending him to Madame Piriac's, but there was some merit to be attached to Maxime's acquitting himself of this mission. It was to act precisely contrary to the sage resolutions just formed with a thorough understanding of the subject. Maxime was reclining in the morning in the prospective marriage of his friend, Jules Vignory, and in the afternoon going to work to put a stop to it. His conduct was much the same as that of a lawyer who in the midst of a speech should desert his client to go over to the opposite party.

It was actual treason. And still he felt no remorse. What were now to him the ties of friendship? All such sentiments had dissolved like sealing-wax before the first fires of rising passion.

After all, the affair was full of obscurity, and one might easily be mistaken. He concluded also that a supplementary inquest would not be out of place in the interests of Alice, who did not deserve to be allowed to make a marriage like this, out of pique, if her first lover were not unworthy of her. M. Dorgeres could not deem it a cause of reproach that his nephew had sought to repair a cruel injustice. There remained Vignory who would assuredly owe him no ill-will for bringing to light a rival whom the poor cashier could never have

told him.

Maxime was careful to express himself in the most respectful tone, that he might show the ancestress of the groom that he was not simple enough to mistake her for a real portress.

She guessed his intention, for she framed her reply as if she were simply the salaried guardian of a house occupied by laboring people.

"But, my good sir," she said humbly, "everybody may enter my lodge, and if you have not seen my boy it is because the doctor has forbidden him to see any one. He is not yet in a condition to talk."

"Not even with the Countess Yalta?"

(To be continued.)

THIS WELL-KNOWN ADVOCATE STATES

HIS DOCTOR ADVISED HIM TO TAKE DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

And He Found Them to be all They Were Advertised—How and Why Dodd's Kidney Pills Cure.

Montreal, Que., Jan. 17 (Special) "Dodd's Kidney Pills were recommended to me by our family physician, and I must say they have proved to be what they were advertised."

This statement, made by L. J. R. Hubert, the well-known advocate, of 211 James Street, is a double tribute to Dodd's Kidney Pills. It shows that they are recognized by reputable medical men as a precious remedy for diseases of the Kidneys and also that they are now looked upon as a standard medicine by the best people in Canada.

And the reason of this is that they do just what they are advertised to do. They cure diseased Kidneys and put them in condition to clear all impurities out of the blood. They cure Bright's Disease, Diabetes and Backache, because these are Kidney diseases. They cure Rheumatism, Lumbago and Heart Disease, because these are caused by impurities in the blood that the Kidneys would strain out of the blood if they were in good working order. If you haven't used them yourself, ask your neighbors about Dodd's Kidney Pills.

All Easterners have cause to thank Mr. Hubert for his efforts to prepare able to most difficult cases.

An Easterner is not alone in this. All Easterners are.

That Tom is last white Long hair. This animal is in time.

BROOKLYN

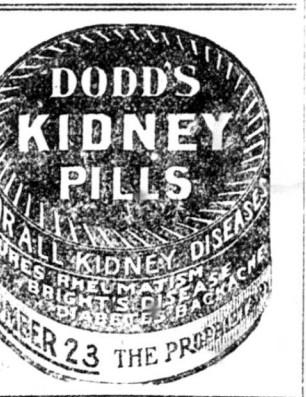
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PISO'S CURE

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS IN CHILDREN

Gives instant relief—soothes and heals the little throats and prevents more serious illness. Children like it too—so pleasant to take and does not upset the stomach.

All Druggists, 25 cents.

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PISO'S CURE

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS IN CHILDREN

Gives instant relief—soothes and heals the little throats and prevents more serious illness. Children like it too—so pleasant to take and does not upset the stomach.

All Druggists, 25 cents.

such a fascinating little place, built in simple rustic fashion, with everything as cool and bright and spotless as perfect care can make it. It is walled and paved with ornamental tiles; on the wide shelf running round it stand bowls of rich cream and on the centre table is an assortment of pretty cups and mugs and glasses, each member of the royal family having his own special drinking vessel, writes a correspondent of the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

On one side of the dairy is the little can room and on the other the dainty apartment where her Majesty frequently drinks tea and eats "bread and honey" when she is staying at Sandringham. The tea room is furnished in very simple fashion and its recessed window den, with its quaint formal beds and its box and yew trees clipped into all sorts of queer fantastic shapes.

To reach the dairy we have to walk the whole length of the beautiful kitchen gardens, separated from the grounds immediately surrounding the hall by the high road leading from Dersingham to West Newton. The term "kitchen garden" probably sounds somewhat prosaic to those who do not know the delights of such a garden in England—an old fashioned one for preference—with its mingling of use and beauty, its vegetable beds and flower borders, its cabbages and roses, its climbing beans and lavender bushes, its sunny south wall covered with plums and pears; its currant trees laden with graceful clusters of black, white or coral berries; its gnarled old apple trees bending to the ground with their weight of juicy codlings.

In the royal kitchen garden there is abundance of fruit as well as flowers and vegetables. The fruit trees are cultivated in what to me is a novel way. Trained against the wall, all branches are removed from the central stems, which are planted very close together and bear in consequence of their pruning fruit of immense size and perfect flavor. Not quantity but quality is the aim. There are many glass houses—for cucumbers, tomatoes, figs, melons, peaches, nectarines and grapes. Several are devoted to palms, ferns and flowers, and all are in a state of absolute perfection, as they ought to be when we remember that 100 men are employed in the kitchen gardens alone.

Queen Alexandra is very fond of these gardens; their extent is quite bewildering even to grownups, and I heard one small child say to another, "If all these gardens belonged to you you'd never have time to go round them." As we should imagine, they are a favorite resort with the royal children, the Prince of Wales' sons and daughter and Prince Olaf, the only child of the King and Queen of

CHLOROFORMED THE FISH.

Photographer's Device to Obtain Lifelike Pictures.

To the many strange uses that chloroform may be put Dr. Francis Ward of Ipswich has added yet another, says the London Daily Mail. He chloroforms fish, not for surgical purposes but in order that he may obtain lifelike photographs of them in their natural environment.

"The greatest difficulty I had to contend with in this fascinating hobby of photographing fish in their natural environment in tanks was the rapid and unexpected movements of the subjects," Dr. Ward explained. "The idea occurred to me that I could make the fish more tractable by means of chloroform. But how to administer the anaesthetic? Eventually I decided upon the process of drawing the water slowly away from the tank while at the same time administering the chloroform through another tube."

"The experiment was profoundly interesting. At first the fish became extremely excited, darting madly from one side of the tank to the other. It appeared as though my effort was to be in vain, but before long lassitude overcame them and they rested lazily near the bottom of the tank. Thus I was able to make a protracted photographic exposure with excellent results.

"Continuing my experiments, I found that just before anaesthesia is complete it is possible to take a photograph of fish in an aggressive attitude. Anaesthetics are particularly useful in the photomicroscopy of fish larvae. Once they are removed from the chloroformed water the subjects rapidly recover."

WORTH KNOWING.

Simple Remedy That Any One Can Prepare at Home.

Most people are more or less subject to coughs and colds. A simple remedy that will break up a cold quickly and cure any cough that is curable is made by mixing two ounces of Glycerine, a half ounce of Virgin Oil of Pine compound pure and eight ounces of pure Whisky. You can get these in any good drug store and easily mix them in a large bottle. The mixture is highly recommended by the Leach Chemical Co., of Cincinnati, who prepare the genuine Virgin Oil of Pine compound pure for dispensing.

"Ah, Professor, what a charming collection of stuffed birds you have here! Where did you get them from?" "Oh, that is quite simple. I have been collecting them for years from the worn-out hats of my seven daughters."

To Know is to Prevent.—If the miners who work in cold water most of the day would rub their feet and legs with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil they would escape muscular rheumatism and render their nether limbs proof against the ill effects of exposure to the cold. Those setting out for mining regions would do well to provide themselves with a supply before starting.

Soldierly-looking Man—"I've spent fifteen years of my life in the service of my country." Low-Browed Individual—"So have I. What were you in for?"

A CONVENIENT BRANCH BANK

A Branch of the Traders Bank of Canada has just been established

EVERY PART PERFECT

THE secret of the perfection of our newly designed No. 1317 Type Telephone Set lies in the fact that every part of it—every individual piece—is itself absolutely perfect. The perfection of the whole is attained through perfection in the parts.

Examine the transmitter, for example—standard long-distance type you will find it—or the receiver, with its construction that bars out all local noises to spoil transmission. Or look into the generator—the ringers and gongs,—the switch hook—or any part you like.

You won't find a better rural telephone than this made anywhere.

Let us tell you the story of this telephone—it will cost you one cent (for a post card) to know it—all the details of the instrument itself as well as full particulars of every step necessary in the organization of a rural telephone company. Write and ask for Bulletin No. 334—it's free.

NORTHERN ELECTRIC
AND MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED

Manufacturers and suppliers of all apparatus and equipment used in the construction, operation and maintenance of Telephones and Power Plants. Address your nearest office.

MONTREAL—Cer. Notre Dame & Guy Sts. TORONTO—63 Front St. W. REGINA CALGARY

VANCOUVER—918 Pender St. W. WINNIPEG—599 Henry Ave.

EDUCATIONAL.

LEARN THE BARBER TRADE NEW SYSTEM—constant practice, careful instruction, few weeks complete course, tools free. Graduates earn twelve to eighteen dollars weekly. Write or call Moler Barber College 22 Queen East, Toronto.

ACENTS WANTED.

WANTED—RELIABLE PARTIES TO do machine knitting for us at home, \$7 to \$10 per week easily earned; wool, etc., furnished free, distance no hindrance. For full particulars address the Dominion Knitting Co., Dept. W., Orléans, Ont.

A MBITIOUS representation wanted in every locality to sell Modern specialties. Secure your territory now. Turn time into gold—\$500 to \$1,000 a day can be easily made. Write to-day Modern Goods Co. of Canada, Owen Sound, Ont.

Your Overcoats

and faded Satins would look better dyed. If you want yours in your town, write direct to M. J. Morris, Fox St., Montreal.

British American Dyeing Co.

CALVES Raise Them Without Milk
Bottle, Briggs Seed Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

IODINOL

The famous new discovery of the age, positively, quickly, completely relieves and cures Goutte, Thick Neck, Sciatica, Swellings, Blisters, Quinsy, etc. \$1.00, 6 or 6 for \$3.00, mailed on receipt of price by

LYLE MEDICINE CO., Toronto

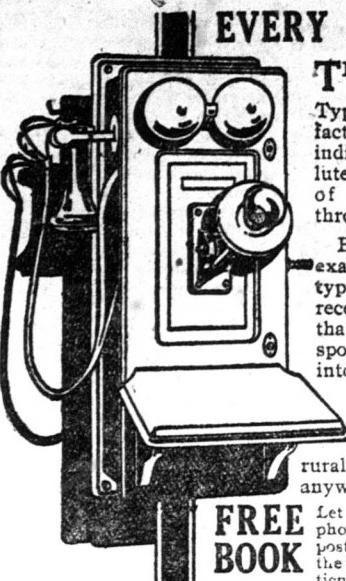
THE REASON IT FELL.

He was a twentieth century hustling builder, and under his auspices cottages and houses sprang up like mushrooms.

"Please, sir," cried one of his tenement, rushing up to him one morning, in a state of mental collapse, one of the new houses has fallen down overnight."

"What?" roared the builder. "You mean to say that one of my well built, desirable residences has come to grief? How the dickens has that happened?"

"Well, sir," exclaimed the foreman, "there was a little mistake. Unfortunately, we took down the scaffolding before we put on the wall-paper."



FREE BOOK

in the organization of a rural telephone company. Write and ask for Bulletin No. 334—it's free.

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Free to Our Readers.

Write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for 48-page illustrated Eye Book Free. Write all about Your Eye Trouble and they will advise as to the proper application of the Murine Eye Remedies to Your Special Case. Your Druggist will tell you that Murine Relieves Sore Eyes, Strength-

these gardens: their extent is quite bewildering even to grownups, and I heard one small child say to another, "If all these gardens belonged to you you'd never have time to go round them." As we should imagine, they are a favorite resort with the royal children, the Prince of Wales's sons and daughter and Prince Olaf, the only child of the King and Queen of Norway.

The Bowels Must Act Healthy.—In most ailments the first care of the medical man is to see that the bowels are open and fully performing their functions. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so compounded that certain ingredients in them act on the bowels solely and they are the very best medicine available to produce healthy action of the bowels. Indeed, there is no other specific so serviceable in keeping the digestive organs in healthful action.

"Lend me a dollar and I shall be everlastingly indebted to you," said an impudent man to an acquaintance. "I don't doubt it," was the response.

IMITATIONS ABOUND, but insist upon getting the genuine, "The D & L" Menthol Plaster. It has stood the test of years. It cures aches and pains quicker than any plaster.

Teacher—"Now, Freddie, it's very wrong of you to quarrel with Billy Jones and to harbor such revengeful feelings against him. Come now, promise me that when you meet Billy to-night you'll forgive him." Freddie—"Well, when I meet Billy to-night, if his big brother is with him, I'll forgive him; but if not, I'll nearly wallop the life out of him."

An Easy Pill to Take.—Some persons have repugnance to this because of their nauseating taste. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so prepared as to make them agreeable to the most fastidious. The most delicate can take them without feeling the revulsion that follows the taking of ordinary pills. This is one reason for the popularity of these celebrated pills, but the main reason is their high tonical quality as a medicine for the stomach.

Opportunity is another name for action.

An old roper defines water as an after thought.

That Tormenting Cold that made you wretched last winter will not come back if you take Allens Lung Balsam when your throat is raw and sore. This admirable remedy is free from opium. Take it in time.

BROKEN FRIENDSHIP, TOO.

A noted miser, who felt obliged to make a present to a lady, entered a grocery store for the purpose of making a purchase.

Seeing a statuette broken into a dozen pieces, he asked the price. The salesman said it was worth less, but he could have it for the cost of packing it in a box.

The miser directed it to be sent with his card to the lady, congratulating himself that she would imagine it was broken while on its way to her.

He was at her house when the box arrived, but the effect was hardly what he had expected.

The tradesman had carefully wrapped each piece in a separate piece of paper.

A CONVENIENT BRANCH BANK

A Branch of the Traders Bank of Canada has just been established at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, and will be open for business on market days. Drovers may exchange their cheques at this Branch for Safety Cheques payable at their home towns.

Professor (lecturing on hygiene)—"Tobacco, gentlemen, makes men ugly, short-winded, idiotic, paralytic and I can tell this from experience, for I have smoked for many years."

Help your children to grow strong and robust by counteracting anything that causes ill-health. One great cause of disease in children is worms. Remove them with Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It never fails.

Laugh and the world laughs at you—if you laugh at your own jokes.

* * * Only One "BROMO QUININE". That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Use the world over to cure a cold in one day.

A wedding is a delightful affair—unless you are the masculine end of it.

Loss of Flesh, cough and pain in the chest may not mean consumption, but are bad signs. Allens Lung Balsam loosens the cough and helps inflammation of air passages. Not a grain of opium in it.

"So you're going to put down betting altogether, eh?" "Yes, and I shall be delighted when they succeed. It is a detestable evil." "But my dear, why can't do it?" "Oh, yes, they can. I'll bet you ten dollars they do."

There is no medicine on the market that can compare with Bickley's Anti-Consumptive Syrup in expelling from the system the irritating germs that engender in the air passages. It is suicide to neglect your cold. Try the cheap experiment of ridding yourself of it by using Bickley's Syrup, which is a simple remedy, easily taken, and once used it will always be prized as a sovereign medicine.

The beggar had a notice up, "Deaf and Dumb," and the passing philanthropist stopped in front of him. "I'd like to give this man something," he said to his companion, "but how am I to know that he is deaf and dumb?" "Read the notice, sir," whispered the beggar incisively.

HOTEL TRAYMORE
ON THE OCEAN FRONT.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

CHARLES O. MARQUETTE, Manager. **TRAYMORE HOTEL COMPANY,** **D. S. WHITE, President.**

Ravages of Consumption
ALL HER RELATIVES HAD DIED OF CONSUMPTION

In the year 1890, 18 years ago, Mrs. G. S. Gesner, of Belleville, N.S., was in a sad condition. All her relatives had died of consumption, and there was every indication that she was going the same way.

At this point her husband suggested to try Psychine. The doctor who attended said Psychine was worthless; but it effected a wonderful cure. Eighteen years after in a letter bearing date August 14, 1908, Mrs. Gesner says, "I am better than I have been for years. My lungs have not troubled me since I took your treatment. My physician told me I could not take a better tonic than PSYCHINE, and I recommend it to all who are suffering from Lung Trouble and General Debility."

For sale by all Druggists 50c. & \$1 per bottle.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM LIMITED, TORONTO

PSYCHINE
PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN

Kindly mention the name of this paper in writing to advertisers.

MAPLEINE

\$500 GASOLINE LAUNCH
23 Foot Long by 6 Foot Beam.
12 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Marine Double Cylinder Engine

Very strong Hull, built for heavy seas. Boat fitted with Conboy Automobile Top and large wicker chairs. Complete outfit of tools etc., all in first-class order. In use only a short time.

This Boat is Being Sold at a Sacrifice at Above Price
Box 28, 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

FBC
DRUG CO.
PILLS
FOR THE
TIDNEY'S
MONEY BACK IF GIN PILLS
DO NOT CURE
DRUG AND CHEMICAL
COMPANY

Send for free sample to Dept. W. L. National Drug Co., Toronto.

DEATH AND DESTITUTION

Despatches From London and Paris Tell of Fearful Havoc of Gale and Wind.

A despatch from London says: Partial returns received on Thursday from European seaports show that fully 200 vessels, mostly small fishing craft, have been lost in the storm of the last 48 hours, and that there has been loss of life in the sinking of at least half of these boats.

Italy, Spain, Germany, and the Scandinavian countries all report tremendous loss in property and life, with a greatly increased death roll feared from the isolation of many towns by high water and snow blockades. The situation is the most appalling that Europe has known in many years.

PARIS PARTLY AFLOAT.

A despatch from Paris says: With the thermometer below freezing point and the relentless river Seine continuing its devastating progress toward the top of the retaining walls, Paris awoke on Thursday to what may prove the most terrible day in her history, aside from the crisis presented by war.

Miles of her boulevards, one of the city's chief points of pride, have been washed away; many of the most notable structures in the city, to see which travelers have been wont to come from the corners of the earth, have already suffered heavy loss and are in danger of collapse; fifty thousand are homeless and subsisting on scant provisions furnished by the city, the industrial life of the city is completely suspended, and the one thought in the minds of the people is the imminence of a staggering calamity that may yet come, if the Seine continues to rise.

For once Paris has been sobered. The gay mood that permitted the people to look on the flood in its early stages as a spectacle for their entertainment has departed, and grim fear is now in the hearts of everyone, and is plainly written in the faces of all.

Every subway in Paris—and Paris has more underground tunnels of one sort and another, than any city in the world—is now flooded. This is the cause of the enormous damage, a damage that in Paris alone is likely to run over \$100,000,000. These subterranean rivers have caused the collapse of scores of streets, and are responsible for the water that now stands in varying depths over nearly half of the city.

Engineers declared on Thursday that if the waters immediately subside, it will take two years to repair the damage done in Paris' underground world.

Police and soldiers are literally driving hundreds of the poor from their homes in the inundated sections. Scores of these houses have already tumbled in.

Public halls, churches, school buildings, and even such magnificent structures as the Pantheon are being converted into refuges for the poor. Through the co-operation of the police, soldiers and Red Cross societies the thousands of destitute

quays on either side from one city to the other are either inundated or have been roped off as unsafe.

The Esplanade Des Invalides is a sheet of water. The turgid flood has crept back almost to the Jardin du Luxembourg on its left bank and invaded the Place de la Concord, which is closed and guarded by soldiers, and the lower Champs Elysees on the right bank.

Disaster followed disaster during the day. A gaping chasm opened in the lower Champs Elysees, engulfing a cart and two men. One of the men was rescued, but the other with the horse was swept away to his death.

A CITY OF SLIME.

Papers are filled with pages of pitiful and terrifying details. War would hardly play such havoc. The city of light has become a city of slime filled with muddy waters. Business is almost at a standstill, and the hotels are crowded with persons who have fled from inundated homes.

The prices of necessities are advancing by leaps and bounds as the paralysis of transportation facilities entering the city extends. Within the city there is practically no means of transportation except by cabs and taxi-autos, the owners of which charge fabulous prices.

FLOODS REcede.

While the most imminent peril is over, the fall of the Seine since Sunday morning has only measured 15½ inches. At this rate it would require a fortnight for the river to reach its normal level. Fortunately, tidings from the flooded sections above Paris give hope of a more rapid subsidence.

In the meantime, the situation in Paris and in many places throughout the country, shows little improvement. Indeed, the ravages of the flood within the city seemed actually to increase on Sunday. The water was higher in some parts, while the situation at the inundated towns between Paris and St. Germain was distinctly graver.

A stream of water 12 feet deep was rushing through Grennevilleires and Colombes, making the work of rescue more difficult. Several of the houses collapsed, and many persons were taken off the roofs of their homes, where they had been clinging for days.

Hundreds are reported without food or shelter, and all day an army of troops and civilians worked in the flooded territory distributing provisions by boats to the thousands of victims who refused to quit their homes.

A LITTLE COLD.

He caught a little cold—
That was all.
So the neighbors sadly said,
As they gathered round his bed,
When they heard that he was dead.

He caught a little cold—
That was all. (Puck.)

A PROSPEROUS INSTITUTION.

Annual Report of the Traders Bank is Highly Satisfactory.

The Traders Bank of Canada has now been in existence a quarter of a century and in this time this flourishing organization has become one of our most respected and efficient financial institutions. It closes its twenty-fifth year with the most creditable showing which has been exhibited in any of its annual statements and in a position of strength which is the most satisfactory in its history.

The directors of the Traders Bank apparently direct the affairs of the Bank as directors should. They are kept most minutely informed of all the details of the Bank's management. Their system of inspection and special audit keeps the Board in the closest possible touch with the actual condition of every important account every week, and with practically every move in the workings of each office of the Bank and with all important credit transactions.

The Traders Bank has in the past paid particular attention to Ontario business and the fact that it has covered the Ontario field most thoroughly is shown in the great number of branches in the Province. Now, however, their operations are rapidly extending in Western Canada, and fifteen branches have been established at important points. We understand that the most gratifying results have come to the Bank from the new territory thus opened as well as from the new offices opened in Toronto and other parts of Ontario. The business public is not slow to show its appreciation of the economical management and the conservative progressiveness of this flourishing Bank and on the other hand the Directors have felt justified in increasing the annual dividend to an eight per cent. basis.

The detailed statement of the business for the year ending 31st December, 1909, was presented at the Annual Shareholders meeting held at the Head Office, Toronto, on Tuesday of last week.

We notice that from the profits of the year, after making the usual deductions and the usual conditional allowances, there were paid three quarterly dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum and one at the rate of eight per cent. The sum of \$200,000 was added to the rest account, bringing the total up to \$2,200,000, and \$102,443.40 was placed to the credit of profit and loss account. There has been a very satisfactory growth in deposits; these show an increase of \$4,420,000, or 17.44 per cent. over the increase of the preceding year, the present year beginning with a total of \$29,813,194. The circulation also showed a large increase, the average being about \$2,500,000, though during the year it reached the highest figures in the history of the bank—namely, \$3,543,000.

There is a very large increase in the assets of the bank as compared with the previous year. The increase in this respect was \$5,104,000, as against an increase in 1908 of \$1,139,000. The assets of the bank now total \$39,963,906.11. A decided increase is reported in business connections as well as an expansion of operations represented by the opening of twelve new branches. The report shows a healthy condition of the business of the bank, a strengthening of its re-

THE WORLD'S MARKETS' STOP

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Feb. 1.—Flour—Ontario wheat 90 per cent. patents, \$4.30 to \$4.35 in buyers' sacks on track, Toronto, and \$4.20 to \$4.25 outside, in buyers' sacks. Manitoba flour, first patents, \$5.70 on track, Toronto; second patents, \$5.70 on track, Toronto; third patents, \$5.20 to \$5.30, and strong bakers', \$5 on track, Toronto.

Manitoba Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.13, Bay ports, and No. 2 Northern, \$1.11½, Bay ports.

Ontario Wheat—No. 2 mixed \$1.07, and No. 2 white and red \$1.08 outside.

Barley—No. 2 57c outside; No. 3 extra, 55c; No. 3 at 50 to 52c, and feed, 48c outside.

Oats—No. 2 Ontario white, 37 to 38c outside, and 40 to 40½c on track, Toronto. Canada West oats, 42 to 42½c for No. 2, and 41 to 41½c for No. 3, Bay ports.

Peas—55 to 86c outside.

Rye—No. 2, 66 to 67c outside. Buckwheat—53c high freights, and 54c low freights.

Corn—New kiln-dried, 76 to 77c, and No. 3 new yellow selected, 73½c, Toronto freights.

Bran—\$22 in bags, Toronto, and shorts, \$23.50 in bags, Toronto.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—\$2.50 to \$4 per barrel, according to quality.

Beans—Car lots outside, \$1.65 to \$1.70, and small lots here at \$1.90 to \$2.

Honey—Combs, dozen, \$2.25 to \$3; extracted, 10½c per lb.

Baled Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$13.50 to \$14, and No. 2 at \$12 to \$12.50 on track, Toronto.

Baled Straw—\$7.50 on track, Toronto.

Potatoes—47 to 50c per bag on track for Ontarios.

Poultry—Turkeys, dressed, 17 to 18c per lb; ducks, 13 to 15c; geese, 12 to 13c; chickens, 13 to 14c, and fowls, 10 to 11c.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Pound prints, 22 to 23½c; tubs and large rolls, 21 to 22c; inferior, 18 to 20c; creamery, 27 to 28c, and solids, 26 to 26½c per lb.

Eggs—Case lots of new laid, 33c per dozen, and storage, 25c per dozen.

Cheese—12½c per lb. for large, and at 13c for twins.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Bacon—Long clear, 14½c to 15c per lb in case lots; mess pork, \$27 to \$27.50; short cut, 829 to 829.50.

Hams—Light to medium, 15½c to 16c; do., heavy, 14½c to 15c; rolls, 14 to 14½c; breakfast bacon, 17½c to 18c.

Lard—Tieres, 15½c tubs, 16c; pails, 16½c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Feb. 1.—Oats—No. 2 Canadian Western, 45 to 45½c; No. 2, 44 to 44½c; Ontario No. 2, white

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driving hundreds of the poor from their homes in the inundated sections. Scores of these houses have already tumbled in.

Public halls, churches, school buildings, and even such magnificent structures as the Pantheon are being converted into refuges for the poor. Through the co-operation of the police, soldiers and Red Cross societies the thousands of destitute are being fairly well fed. Owing to the scarcity of food, coffee and rolls are the principal items in the rations. Huge coffee boilers are steaming on many of the street corners.

Early on Thursday the police found a woman, driven insane by the flood, and her five small children almost frozen on the top of the Butte Chaumont in Park Hill. Her case is but typical of hundreds of others.

Future provision for the thousands who have been rendered absolute destitute by the flood presents a serious economic problem, though just now the authorities concerned wholly with the present. It is a question of saving life now.

A WEIRD SPECTACLE.

On Friday night the city presented a weird spectacle, the soldiers, sailors, firemen and police hastily constructing temporary walls by the light of camp fires and torches in an endeavor to keep out the invading floods, while pickets patrol those sections of the city which are plunged in darkness by the bursting of the gas mains and the stoppage of the electric light plants.

The situation in the Place de l'Opera is grave. The entire territory has been roped off as unsafe. It is said also that the new Equitable Life Assurance building is in danger of collapse.

BLOWING UP THE STREETS.

The devastation has now penetrated the very heart of Paris; the gorges, rivers and sewers underneath are literally blowing up the streets, and the area of the surface overflowed by the water of the Seine has been doubled. Twelve of the twenty-five bridges over the river have been closed, and the

A LITTLE COLD.

He caught a little cold—
That was all.

So the neighbors sadly said,
As they gathered round his bed,
When they heard that he was dead.

He caught a little cold—
That was all. (Puck.)

Neglect of a cough or cold often leads to serious trouble. To break up a cold in twenty-four hours and cure any cough that is curable, mix two ounces of Glycerine, a half ounce of Virgin Oil of Pine compound pure and eight ounces of pure Whisky. Take a teaspoonful every four hours. You can buy these at any good drug store and easily mix them in a large bottle.

\$90,000,000 WORTH.

Money Value to Canada of American Invasion.

A despatch from Washington says: More than \$90,000,000 worth of Americans were exported to Canada last year. That, at least, is the effect of emigration from the United States to Canada in 1909, according to the report of U. S. Consul Conant at Windsor, Ont. The total number of emigrants from the United States for the year was 90,143, and the Canadian Immigration Commissioner has estimated that the average wealth of these American settlers was \$1,050.

There are several reasons advanced by authorities for the large increase of immigration into Canadian territory," says Consul Conant, "but the one given the most credence is the easy manner in which homestead lands can be obtained, and the inducements held out to prospective settlers."

Mr. William L. Grant, son of the late Principal, has been appointed to the new chair of colonial history at Queen's University.

Mrs. W. Oulton was burned to death in a fire at Amherst, N. S., that destroyed the Black printing establishment on Friday.

LIFE SAFEST IN CANADA

There Are Fewer Murders, Proportionately, Here Than Elsewhere.

A despatch from Ithaca, N. Y., says: While optimistic over the future of this country, Dr. Andrew D. White, former President of Cornell University, and ex-Ambassador to Germany and Russia, sees grave danger in the prevalence of crime, especially murder, which continues in this country. He finds that homicide is forty-three times greater in the United States than in Canada, while it is seven times greater than in Belgium, which he considers the worst country in Europe. The average criminal, he continued, serves but seven years of a life sentence, while one out of 64 murderers is convicted.

"The number of felonious homicides per year per million of population for various countries is as follows," Dr. White said:—"Canada, 3; Germany, 4 to 5; England and Wales, 10 to 11; France, 10 to 15; Belgium, 16; United States, over 120. These figures are based on an average taken for eight years. Yet I am not a pessimist. I believe that the world is better today than it ever was before, I believe that in the future it will be better than it is to-day."

In answer to the argument that punishment of crime does not stop the crime, he gave instances of so-called "epidemics" or murder which were stopped at once by the hanging of several of those found guilty. Dr. White had little sympathy for what he called the pseudo-scientific theory that crime is a disease. "The truth of the matter is that crime is crime and disease is disease," he said.

increase in this respect was \$5,104,000, as against an increase in 1908 of \$1,139,000. The assets of the bank now total \$39,963,996.11. A decided increase is reported in business connections as well as an expansion of operations represented by the opening of twelve new branches. The report shows a healthy condition of the business of the bank, a strengthening of its resources, and a decided advance in all departments.

Mr. Stuart Strathy, the General Manager, in his address, said that the Bank's ramifications have been extended during the past year by the opening of several new branches. Amongst the most important he mentioned Montreal and Vancouver. The Bank's growing business demanded the occupation of these important points, and the growth of the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta has induced the Directors to increase the Bank's sphere of influence in those Provinces.

The Vice-President, the Hon. J. R. Stratton, said at the last Annual Meeting the statement was made that for 1909 great progress might be looked for. He was delighted to say that this statement has been fully verified. The Bank has made, so far as he was aware, absolutely no bad debts during the year, except in the few small accounts which may yet be realized. The whole twelve months present a record of credits well observed, debts promptly paid, and no losses.

One of the best investments of the Bank continues to be the Head Office Building. Every foot of rental space is occupied, and the rents are promptly paid. After paying all outgoings, the Bank receives nearly 5% per cent. net profit on the investment, or, to be exact, 5.40 per cent. Rents appear to be increasing, notwithstanding the many new office buildings, and with the Bank's equipment and accommodation for tenants, there need be no fear as to the future revenue from this source. The other buildings also yield a good return and promise well for the future.

BIG SEIZURE OF FURS.

Hudson's Bay Company's Shipment Tied Up at Ottawa.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The biggest seizure of furs ever made in Ottawa took place on Wednesday morning at the Union Depot, when District Game Inspector T. E. Loveday confiscated a bale of furs valued at \$6,000. The bale contained furs of all descriptions, and was consigned to the Hudson's Bay Company at its headquarters in London. The shipment was on the sea train, which arrived in Ottawa early Wednesday morning. It was shipped in the north.

A NEW KING FOR INDIA.

Conspirators Planned to Establish a Government.

A despatch from Lahore, British India, says: It developed at the trial on Wednesday of an alleged Indian conspirator that the plans of the conspiracy against the British Indian Government included the establishment of an independent kingdom with a King, an Imperial Council of five, a House of Princes, and a House of Commons, the latter having a membership of thirty. The seat of government was to be at Delhi.

Hams—Light to medium, 15½ to 16c; do., heavy, 14½ to 15c; rolls, 14 to 14½c; breakfast bacon, 17½ to 18c.

Lard—Tierces, 15½c tubs, 16c; pails, 16½c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Feb. 1.—Oats—No. 2 Canadian Western, 45 to 45½c; No. 2, 44 to 44½c; Ontario No. 2, white 4½c; Ontario No. 3 white, 42c; Ontario No. 4 white, 41c. Barley—No. 2, 68 to 69c; Manitoba feed barley, 53 to 55c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, 41cts, \$5.80; do., seconds, \$5.30; Winter wheat patents, \$5.50 to \$5.60; Manitoba strong bakers', \$5.10; straight rollers, \$5.10 to \$5.20; straight rollers, in bags, \$2.40 to \$2.50. Feed—Ontario bran, \$2.25 to \$2.35; Ontario middlings, \$2.30 to \$2.45; Manitoba bran, \$2.25; Manitoba shorts, \$2.35; pure grain moulle, \$3.31 to \$3.33; mixed moulle, \$2.75 to \$2.95. Cheese—Westerns, 11½ to 12c, and easterns, 11½ to 11¾c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 25½ to 26c, and fresh receipts, 24 to 25c. Eggs—Selected new laid, 33 to 40c; selected No. 1 stock, 30 to 32c, and No. 1 candled 27 to 28c per dozen.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

St. Louis, Feb. 1.—Wheat, May, \$1.11½c; January, \$1.00½c.

Duluth, Feb. 1.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.13½c; No. 1 Northern, \$1.12½c; No. 2 Northern, \$1.10½c; May, \$1.12½c bid; July, \$1.12½c nominal.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Montreal, Feb. 1.—Prime beefs sold at 5½ to 6c per lb.; pretty good animals, 4 to 5c; common stock, 2½ to 4c per lb.; large milch cows, \$65 each; other cows, \$30 to \$55 each. Calves, 3½ to 6c per lb. Sheep, about 4½c per lb. lambs, 6½ to 6¾c. Good lots of fat hogs about 9c per lb.

Toronto, Feb. 1.—The top-notch price paid for picked steers of the export class was \$5.85, and these were bought for local killing; \$5 to \$5.50 was the prevailing prices for good to choice butchers'. Stockers and feeders were strong. One straight load averaging 900 lbs. selling at \$5.15. Milkers and springers were steady at recent quotations. Calves were firm. Sheep and lambs steady, with a tendency to weaker prices for lambs. Hogs unchanged at \$8.25 f.o.b. and \$8.50 fed and watered for select.

EIGHT WERE KILLED.

A Bad Wreck on English Railway Line.

A despatch from London says: One of the most serious railway accidents in England since the disaster to the steamer train at Salisbury in July, 1906, occurred at Stort's Nest Station, near London, on the London and Brighton Railway on Saturday afternoon. Eight dead and about thirty injured were taken from the wreck. Two third-class and a Pullman of a train from Brighton, travelling at a speed of forty miles an hour, crashed into the station. The third-class cars were completely wrecked and a part of the building was demolished. The Pullman was thrown violently into the air, but was comparatively little damaged. Its passengers escaped with minor injuries.

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KETS' STOMACH MISERY BANISHED BY "FRUIT-A-TIVES"



MR. ALCIDE HEBERT

Stratford Centre, Wolfe Co., Que.
"I have been completely cured of a frightful condition of my Stomach through the wonderful fruit medicine 'Fruit-a-tives'. I could not eat anything but what I suffered awful pain from Indigestion."

My head ached incessantly.

I was told to try 'Fruit-a-tives' and sent for six boxes. Now I am entirely well, can eat any ordinary food and never have a Headache."

ALCIDE HEBERT.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, or trial box, 25c. At all dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

BOY SCOUTS COMING.

Members of British Organization to Pay Visit to Canada.

Arrangements are being made, says The London Daily Mail, by which a number of boy scouts will be enabled to visit Canada during the ensuing summer, and so have the opportunity of practising scouting under conditions which would be impossible in this country. Red Indians will be employed to lay trails and also to teach the boys the art of tracking on a scale which could not be attempted in England. Canoeing, fishing, and following the shot of the wild deer will also form part of the scheme, which is a sequel to the interchange of the visits between English and German boy scouts last year.

The boys, who will be under the care of scout-masters, and for whose welfare the most precise arrangements will be made, will be selected by competition. The trip will be quite free of cost to the participants.

THE COST OF LIVING.

Prices of To-day Compared With Forty-five Years Ago.

A despatch from Toronto says: The Grocer of January 21st has a list of 46 articles with the prices charged for these by the wholesale houses in 1865 and the prices charged now. From this list it is shown that cheese, butter, ham, eggs, matches, and all spice have gone up considerably, whilst all other articles are the same or greatly reduced. Sugar, salt, and tea have been enormously reduced in price. The Grocer points out that two causes have led to the increase in prices of the articles named, and these are the excellent facilities for shipping to Britain, where there is an almost unlimited demand for the Canadian product, and then there is the great increase of the home consumption due to the growth of population.

ECHO OF RAILWAY WRECK.

No. 2 Geo. Tees, Bereaved by C. P. R.

CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

Telegraphic Briefs From Our Own and Other Countries of Recent Events.

CANADA.

York County Council propose to reforest waste lands.

Ayrshire breeders say cattle are needed in the west.

The uniform for the Provincial police has been selected.

A new radial railway from Orillia to Toronto is proposed.

The "abstain-from-meat" movement has been inaugurated in Toronto.

Many new mining concerns for the Porcupine district have been formed.

The Manitoba Legislature has been summoned to meet on February 10.

Arnold Shoebottom of London township was killed by falling through a trapdoor in the barn.

A large body of excellent coal is reported to have been struck at the north end of Vancouver Island.

The Provincial Government will secure part of Lord Strathcona's grant for physical training in schools.

Mr. A. W. Campbell, Deputy Minister of Public Works for Ontario, has been appointed Deputy Minister of Railways at Ottawa, to succeed Mr. M. J. Butler.

Henry Rumple, T. H. & B. engineer, was killed at Hamilton when his engine jumped the track on Sunday. The engine and tender were burned.

The family of J. Kurtzman of Hamilton had a narrow escape from their burning house on Sunday morning. Three hundred dollars in money and some jewellery was included in the loss.

Through the reindeer going north into Alaska instead of to their usual winter grazing grounds near Hudson's Bay the Mackenzie River Indians were left on the verge of starvation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Unionists now have 270 members, the Liberals 272, the Laborites 40 and the Nationalists 82.

UNITED STATES.

Two Buffalo women captured a burglar after a fierce fight.

A woman was murdered in Cincinnati by being roasted to death on a gas stove.

Frederick Marx, who discovered the process of making paper out of wood pulp, is dead near Utica.

Eleven men have been indicted in Chicago for conspiring to defraud the city on a civic improvement contract.

Lightning struck a barren spot on a Texan farm and revealed an oil well that has a flow of 200 barrels a day.

President Taft has decided to press the suit looking to the dissolution of the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific merger.

Plans are in the process of completion for the creation of a copper merger, which will control the entire output of copper in the United States.

The St. Paul mine at Cherry, Ill., in which over three hundred min-

THE FINANCES OF ONTARIO

Statement of the Treasurer Laid Before the Legislature.

A despatch from Toronto says: Ontario's revenue for the fiscal year of 1909 which was only 10 months, totalled \$7,477,924.94, while the expenditure was \$7,545,540.40. The changing of the fiscal year to end on October 31 last year thus cutting out the two chief revenue-producing months of the year is responsible for this deficit.

The chief items of revenue are subsidies from the Dominion Government, \$2,128,772.08; interest on investments, \$102,768.22, as compared with \$64,931.68 last year.

Lands, forests and mines, \$2,028,224.48, as compared with \$2,430,429.33. From licenses, \$353,928.06, as compared with \$577,771.11 last year; from law stamps, \$83,155.55 as compared with \$95,695.15 last year; from game and fisheries \$8,347.35 as compared with \$101,052.56; agriculture, \$104,956.42 as compared with \$87,722.05 last year; from succession dues, \$618,049.02 as compared with \$1,134,893.88; T. and N. O. earnings, \$550,000 as

compared with \$350,000 last year. From corporations there was collected in taxes \$719,148.09 as compared with \$695,482.31 last year.

Civil government for the past fiscal year of ten months cost \$457,880.64; legislation, \$221,221; administration of justice, \$539,124.19; education, \$1,452,162.11; public institution maintenance, \$906,311.06; Central Prison industries, \$48,484.22; colonization and immigration, \$34,203.84; agriculture, \$493,410.19; hospitals and charities, \$340,589.32; colonization roads, \$449,209.66; charges on crown lands, \$503,298.81; commutation volunteer veterans' land grants, \$8,050.

Payments on open accounts were:—Hospitals for Insane, \$160,906.55; Mercer Reformatory, \$6,656.47; Central Prison, \$3,525.04; Osgoode Hall, \$21,565.28; Normal schools, \$57,441.18; Agricultural College, \$12,269.58; common school lands, \$4,377.76; criminal investigations, \$3,890.18; aid to railways, \$35,000.

SEND THEM TO CHURCH.

Mayor's Punishment for Saloon-keepers Who Break Law.

A despatch from Indianapolis, Indiana, says: Indianapolis saloon-keepers who violate the closing laws hereafter will be compelled to keep their saloons closed until they can produce a letter from a preacher certifying they have attended church on at least one Sunday morning and remained throughout the service. Such was the ruling of Mayor Samuel Lewis Shank in two cases on Wednesday. He announced that he would deal with other violators in the same way.

CHARGED WITH ARSON.

Young Girl Alleged to Have Set Fire to Father's Buildings.

A despatch from Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, says: The fourteen-year-old daughter of Orange Bartlett, a farmer on the plains eight miles from here, has been arrested charged with burning her father's farm buildings on the night of January 19. Many mysterious fires have occurred in this vicinity, and it is presumed that the mystery may now be cleared up.

EARL CARRINGTON NAMED.

May Succeed Earl Grey as Governor-General.

A despatch from London says: It is now stated that the Earl of Carrington will succeed Earl Grey as Governor-General of Canada.

COMET HAS TWO TAILS.

One Points Straight Upward, Other Branches Due South.

A despatch from Tucson, Arizona, says: Professor A. E. Douglas, observer at the University of Arizona, reports that comet A 1910 is double-tailed. Wednesday night the second tail was noted branching off

straight upward. Professor Douglas estimated the length of the double tail at 26 degrees, the longest since the comet of 1882.

SEEN IN PARIS SHOPS.

Steel ornaments are much used. Brocade is much favored for bridemaids' hats.

Blue fance, or smoke blue, is one of the newest colors.

Fur on evening gowns will be worn well into the spring.

Dots and rings are much employed in the new foulard designs.

One of the latest tulles is a dainty fabric dotted in silver.

Among the new shades is petunia. It is a favorite for street wear.

Flowers are again to be found among the latest coiffure ornaments.

Among the 1910 spring silks, foulards are held in high esteem.

Crowns of dull goods are a feature on many of the handsome tailored hats.

The pretty fluffy, ruffly jabots are still the smartest thing in neckwear.

There are but few stripes among the new ginghams; mostly plaids and checks.

Velvets, corded or plain, play now the most important part of the season's wardrobe.

Changeable satin is one of the latest materials, and is wonderfully beautiful.

Odd effects are gained in chiffon gowns by mounting them over a contrasting shade.

A charming idea is the gluing of colored velvet petals on lace bands of a flower design.

Golden flowers and jewelled butterflies are the favorite trimming for the modern ball gown.

An unusually stunning hat is the fur turban with a single pointsetta, a little to one side.

Rich embroideries and ornamental batons will be conspicuous evidence the coming spring.

All white or all black is the smartest thing affected in street wear as well as in evening cos-

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ECHO OF RAILWAY WRECK.

Geo. Tees, Bereaved by C. P. R. Disaster, Loses Wife.

A despatch from North Bay says: On Friday morning a casket left North Bay for Bruce Mines, accompanied by George A. Tees, of Cochrane. The casket contained the body of his wife, who died in North Bay hospital on Thursday, and as the train passed over the Spanish River bridge his mind was tortured by memory of the calamity which happened at the same hour of the same day, one week ago, when his little daughter, Clara and his father-in-law went down to death with other victims of the wreck. Unable to attend the funeral of his only daughter or father-in-law, he sat by the bedside of his dying wife till the end. Mrs. Tees was only twenty-five years of age and was operated upon only a few days before the accident, of which she was kept in ignorance.

KEEP LIQUOR OUT.

Proposal to Regulate Transportation in Canada.

A despatch from Ottawa says: In the Senate on Tuesday Sir R. W. Scott introduced a bill to regulate the transportation of intoxicating liquors, forbidding any transportation company or individual to carry liquor into any Province, county, city, or municipality which has declared for prohibition for use in such places. An exception is made, allowing an individual to bring in liquor to the amount of five gallons for his own use. There is another exception in favor of Provinces to enable liquor to be taken in for sale under medical prescriptions or for industrial purposes.

KILLED ON THE N. T. RAILWAY

Mr. Graham Brings Down the Return of Fatal Accidents.

A despatch from Ottawa says: A return tabled in the Commons by Hon. G. P. Graham, on Wednesday, with respect to fatal accidents on the National Transcontinental Railway during the past three years, shows that eleven persons were killed in district "A," seventeen in district "B," nine in district "E," and seventy-seven in district "F," a total of one hundred and forty-four. The returns show that the cause of the accidents was careless and ignorant handling of explosives, and not the quality of the dynamite used by the contractors.

COMET "A" OF 1910.

Must Not be Confused With Halley's Comet.

A despatch from Shanghai says: The new comet discovered in Johannesburg, South Africa, which is known as "Comet A of 1910," and by many has been confused with Halley's comet, was sighted by the observatory here on Wednesday night. It was seen about one hour and fifty minutes before the appearance of the planet Venus.

a day.

President Tait has decided to press the suit looking to the dissolution of the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific merger.

Plans are in the process of completion for the creation of a copper merger, which will control the entire output of copper in the United States.

The St. Paul mine at Cherry, Ill., in which over three hundred miners lost their lives in November and which was sealed up in an attempt to extinguish the flames, will be opened this week.

GENERAL.

The new Imperial Legislative Council of India met for the first time on Tuesday.

The Newfoundland Government will draw a substantial revenue from the island's hematite mines.

SEDITION IN REGIMENT.

Ten Soldiers Have Been Arrested at Calcutta.

A despatch from Calcutta, India, says: A sensation has been caused here by the news that ten men belonging to the 10th Jats, a native infantry regiment, who are stationed here, have been arrested and placed in jail on a charge of being concerned in sedition. The military authorities are naturally reticent, but with regard to the regiment, which will most likely be immediately transferred, it is believed that very few men are affected. Direct efforts have been made to tamper with the fidelity of the soldiers. The men arrested are now confined in separate cells, and it is hoped that valuable facts may be discovered.

MANY MORE WARSHIPS.

Great Britain's Naval Estimates Provide Large Additions.

A despatch from Portsmouth says: In well-informed naval circles it is understood that the next British naval estimates will provide for four Dreadnoughts, two armored cruisers, twenty-four torpedo-boat destroyers, ten submarines, and 5,000 additional men.

TEN YEARS IN PRISON.

Heavy Sentence for Convict at Morden, Manitoba.

A despatch from Morden, Man., says: F. Nikel, a criminal who has been convicted of several serious crimes, including robbery and arson, and who slugged his jailer a few days ago in an effort to escape, was on Thursday sent to the penitentiary for a term of ten years.

REACHING TO THE COAST.

Track-Laying on the Grand Trunk Pacific.

A despatch from Montreal says: At the G. T. P. offices figures have been given showing that 923 miles of steel are now down on the main line west of Winnipeg. This is more than half way from Winnipeg to the coast. Taking off a hundred miles on the west end, where steel is being laid now, and adding it to the finished line, would make 1,023 miles of track down, out of 1,750 miles west of Winnipeg, leaving only a little over 700 miles of road to be completed to open the way to Prince Rupert.

Governor-General of Canada.

COMET HAS TWO TAILS.

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A despatch from Tucson, Arizona, says: Professor A. E. Douglas, observer at the University of Arizona, reports that comet A 1910 is double-tailed. Wednesday night the second tail was noted branching off due south with the other pointing

Golden flowers and jewelled butterflies are the favorite trimming for the modern ball gown.

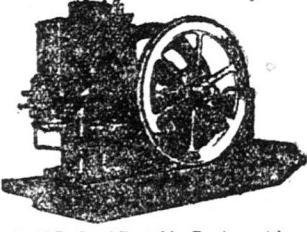
An unusually stunning hat is the fur turban with a single pointsetta, a little to one side.

Rich embroideries and ornamental buttons will be conspicuous evidence the coming spring.

All white or all black is the smartest thing affected in street wear as well as in evening costumes.

FAIRBANKS - MORSE

Semi-Portable or Skidded Engine



Equipped with Evaporator Tank.
Designed especially for general Farm Work.

Built in 5 and 8 H.P. Sizes.

Specially Adapted for Work in Cold Weather.

8 H.P. Semi-Portable Engine with Evaporator Tank.

These Engines are the same as the Standard Horizontal Evaporator Engines, except that they are mounted on skids with gasoline tank placed in base of the engine, where it is well protected, making a very neat, compact, self-contained outfit, as can be seen from the illustration above of the 8 H.P. Gasoline Engine. Send for catalogue W.S.

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS COMPANY, LIMITED.
MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, N. B. TORONTO, WINNIPEG
CALCARY, VANCOUVER

HOTEL TRAYMORE

ON THE OCEAN FRONT.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.



A magnificent ten-story fire-proof addition is just being completed, making this famous hotel the newest and most up-to-date of Atlantic City Hotels. A new feature is the unusual size of the bed rooms, averaging 19 feet square.

Every room commands an ocean view, bath attached with sea and fresh water. Cheval-glass in every chamber. Temperature regulated by Thermosynd. The latest development in steam heating. Telephone in every room. Golf privileges. Capacity 600. Write for illustrated booklet.

CHARLES O. MARQUETTE, TRAYMORE HOTEL COMPANY,
Manager. D. S. WHITE, President.

Wind has no terrors



The up-to-date woman whose skin and lips easily chap and burn in the cold winter winds, turns, for quick relief, or as a preventive, to her assortment of

VASELINE

Preparations in Tubes—12 Kinds

Each remedy for special purposes, Convenient, Economical, Sanitary.

VASELINE CAMPHOR ICE

Heals chapped hands and face, cracked lips, cold sores, rough skin, sun and windburn.

WHITE VASELINE

Valuable internally for coughs, colds, sore throat. CAPSICUM VASELINE is better than a mustard plaster and does not blister.

Our Free Vaseline Book tells the special merits of each direction. Send us your name and street address, and we will mail you a copy postage prepaid. Be sure to mention this paper.

CHESTERFIELD MFG. CO. (C. & L.), 279 Cass St. W., Montreal

Storm Boots January Sale

We have a grand showing of Heavy Winter Boots for men in Black or Tan. These boots are as near waterproof as leather can be made.

See Window for Styles.

Gents' Tan or Black Calfskin Boots made with heavy waterproof Goodyear welted soles..... \$4.00

Gents' Black Box Calfskin blucher style boots, leather lined and heavy, waterproof, Goodyear welted soles.

The best \$3.50 Boot in Canada.

A few Bargains left from our Jan. Sale

Mens light city Rubbers **69 Cents.**

Ladies' 65c Rubbers, sizes $2\frac{1}{2}$, $5\frac{1}{2}$, 6, $6\frac{1}{2}$ and 7, **50 Cents.**

Ladies' 80c Maple Leaf Rubbers, sizes $2\frac{1}{2}$, $4\frac{1}{2}$, $5\frac{1}{2}$, 6, $6\frac{1}{2}$ & 7, **60c.**

THE J. J. HAINES SHOE HOUSES, Napanee, Belleville, and Trenton.

Largest Dealers in this Section of Canada.



CLEAN COAL

doesn't need to take a bath before it's put in your coal bin or before its shovelled into the furnace.

COAL WE SELL IS FREE FROM DIRT.

When we deliver a ton of coal and you pay for a ton, you're getting exactly what you bargained for.

THERE'S NO COAL SOLD CLEANER THAN OURS.

CHAS. STEVENS.

Office, West Side Market Square, Phone 104
Yard : Foot of West Street.

CAMBRIDGE'S BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY



Try our Home-made Bread

Make Your Hens Lay Now

when eggs are bringing fancy prices, by feeding them

Mica Crystal Grit.

Crushed Oyster Shells
Granulated Poultry Bone

Buy your supplies from

FRANK H. PERRY.
Phone 130.



Carpenters' Tools!

Our stock of Carpenters' tools is complete.

We call your attention to the following lines:

Black Diamond, Atkins & Disston's Hand and Rip Saws.

Disston's Spirit Levels.

Maydole & Black Diamond Nail Hammers.

If you want the best medium priced tools ask for Black Diamond.

Every tool guaranteed.

See display in west window.

PRICES REDUCED 25 to 50 per cent.

on Ladies', Men's and Boys' Underwear, Toques, Mufflers, Mitts, Gloves, Boys' Sweaters, [Cardinal and Navy only], Knittd Shirts, Flannel Shirts,

To clear these lines out clean we will give EXTRA SPECIAL Prices during this month.

A.E. Lazier.

F. W. SMITH,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Strictly Private and Confidential.
Smith's Jewellery Store,
Napanee.

JOHN T. GRANGE
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Grange Block, John Street,
Strictly Private and Confidential.

FRED CHINNECK
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Chinneck's Jewellery Store
Near Royal Hotel
Napanee
Strictly Private and Confidential.

John T. Grange

ROYAL HOTEL BARBER SHOP
F. S. SCOTT, Proprietor.

First-Class Workmen.
Lightest and Brightest Shop in Napanee.
No work done on Sunday.

GIVE US A CALL.

THE PLAZA BARBERSHOP and TOBACCO STORE.

We think we can please you.
TRY US.

Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes, Etc.

PAUL KILLORIN, - Proprietor.

Parke Davis & Co's. Phosphate of Soda for 75c a pound, Shuttleworth's 65c a pound, at JESSOP'S Pharmacy.

On Saturday afternoon two junior teams from Deseronto met defeat at Napanee by a score of 4-0 for one game and 4-1 the other game in favor of Napanee.

Application has been made for a charter for the Napanee Rink Limited, capital \$10,000. As soon as the charter is granted the directors will proceed to raise the balance of the funds necessary for the enterprise.

The W.C.T.U. Dominion organizer, Mrs. Hyslop, will be in Napanee on Feb. 6th and will deliver addresses in the afternoon. The public both men and women are cordially invited to be present.

Mrs. Hyslop, organizer for the W.C.T.U., gave addresses in the Presbyterian and Baptist Churches on Sunday. She is a clever speaker and was listened to with pleasure and profit by the large congregation.—Barrie.

From the Methodist pulpit last evening was delivered a stirring address on temperance, the speaker being Mrs.

Social at Selby.

St. John's Church, Selby, will hold a social at the Rectory, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 8th. Games, music, refreshments in abundance. Admission 15c.

We Lead, Others Follow

Following are the prices which prevail at the East End Barber Shop. Hair cut, 15c. Mass. e. 15c, shave, 10c, beard trimmed, 10c. All work guaranteed first-class. J. N. OSBORN, Prop.

For Bad Odors from Sink, Etc.

Kreso is a splendid deodorizer. It does not cover a bad smell with a worse smell. It does away entirely with disagreeable odors. Put up by Parke Davis & Co. and sold by Jessop's. Price 8 oz. 15 cts.

W. M. Church

The quarterly service will be held on Sunday morning, Fellowship service at 10.15 followed by the sacramental service. The entire membership of the church are specially invited. Strangers made welcome. In the evening the Pastor will speak on missions, a sermon specially adapted to the missionary cause.

Next Historical Meeting

The next regular meeting of the Lennox and Addington Historical Society will be held in Historical Hall on Friday evening, February 11th, at 8 o'clock. Prof. G. H. Needler of the University of Toronto, will give a lecture on "The German Empire and its People." This should be a very interesting meeting. It is open for the public and every one will be welcomed.

Something Worth Knowing.

The Sinkins Steel Range has new and special features, not found in any other stove. Best heater, best baker, takes less fuel, and sold on approbation. Please call at my house and see it.

S. W. PRINGLE, Agent.
249 Centre street,
Napanee.

Chimes of Normandy Special Repeat Performance To-Night.

The Chimes of Normandy.

Those who remember "Leo, the Royal Cadet," presented by a talented company of Napanee amateurs, under the management of Mr. Dudley Hill and trained and conducted by Mr. Telgmann knew that the Chimes of Normandy would be a good thing. Consequently, the plan being opened on Monday at ten o'clock, the sidewalk was blocked at eight. By noon that day the places for both nights had all been taken. These great expectations were abundantly realised on Wednesday evening. The staging, the acting, and the music would satisfy the most fastidious critic. There was no amateurish hesitancy, or shadow of a hitch. From the raising of the curtain to the going down of the same, the work was carried through with a precision and verve, which made it hard to believe that this was an amateur performance. The discrimination shown in the choice of persons for parts was not the least of the elements leading to success. Miss Marjorie Furnival as "Serpentine" captivated the audience at once. Her litheness, her suavity, and insouciance, coupled with a soprano voice of rare sweetness and clearness, would easily entitle her to front-star rank in any professional constellation. Had we not heard of "Les Cloches de Corneville" in our early youth we would have supposed that the part of "Old Gaspard, the Miser" had been created specially by a friendly author for Mr. Dudley Hill, so perfectly in accord was he with this character. His wooing of his dearly beloved gold is one of the strongest scenes in the piece, and Mr. Hill certainly brought out all there was in it. Miss Allie Paul's "Germaine" to

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**Black or Blue
SERGE
SUITS**
—o—
**\$20.00
VALUES.**

JAMES WALTERS,
Merchant Tailor, Napanee.

Picture Sale!

Don't fail to come in and see our large assortment of Oil Paintings, Water Colors, and Framed Novelties which

**For the Month of
February**

we are offering at

25 to 40 Per Cent. Off.

It costs you nothing to see them, and we may have something you would like.

The Berkley Studio

Next door to Post Office, Napanee.

Struck by the Train:

Mr. Oswald Snider of Bath, while crossing the G. T. R. tracks with a team of horses, about two and a half miles west of Ernesttown station, at what is known as the Bath crossing, on Thursday evening was run down by the passenger train which arrives here about 8.11. One of the horses was killed outright, the sleigh demolished, and the occupant badly injured. Besides a nasty scalp wound and severe bruises it is thought one of his arms was broken. He was picked up and brought to Napanee where Dr. Leon and examined him and rendered first aid, and then had him taken on to Belleville, where he was conveyed to a hospital. It is not thought his injuries will prove fatal.

A Hot Fire.

On Tuesday evening about nine o'clock fire was discovered in the west end of Mr. C. A. Anderson's livery barns. An alarm was at once turned in, but owing to the inflammable nature of the contents quick work was necessary to save the horses and rigs in the barns. The horses were all got out and all of the vehicles, excepting two pleasure sleighs, though a number of the cutters and buggies were badly damaged, being all ablaze when brought out. The firemen were promptly on the scene but the flames had secured a

TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH

Sunday, February 6th.

Love Feast in the morning at 9.45. Regular preaching Service at 10.30. Sacrament at the close of the service.

Pastor will officiate at both morning and evening services.

The choir will be under the direction of Mr. A. C. Baker, Chairman of the Musical Committee.

Sale, Supper and Song.

The Womans Missionary Society and Mission Circle of the Western Methodist Church are busy preparing for their sale, supper and concert to be held in the lecture room of the church, on Tuesday, Feb. 8th, and cordially invite the public from town and surrounding district to be present. Supper to be served from 5.30 to eight. Concert immediately following. 25¢ for supper and concert.

A CHINESE STRATAGEM.

Legend of How a Projected Invasion Was Averted.

Rajah Suran, who was one of the earliest rulers of India, overran the entire east with the exception of China, killed innumerable sultans with his own hand and married all their daughters. It is said that when the Chinese heard of his triumphant progress and learned that he had reached their frontier they became much alarmed. The emperor called a council of his generals and mandarins, and upon the advice of a crafty old mandarin the following stratagem was carried out:

A large ship was loaded with rusty nails, trees were planted on the deck, the vessel was manned by a numerous crew of old men and dispatched to the rajah's capital. When it arrived—the most wonderful part of the story is that it did arrive—the rajah sent an officer to ask how long it had taken the vessel to make the trip from China. The Chinamen answered that they had all been young men when they set sail and that on the voyage they had planted the seeds from which the great trees had grown. In corroboration of their story they pointed to the rusty nails which, they said, had been stout iron bars as thick as a man's arm when they started. "You can see," they concluded, "that China must be a very long distance away."

The rajah was so much impressed by these plausible arguments that he concluded he would not live long enough to reach China and abandoned his projected invasion.

Miss Heck, left for Toronto, Monday, to spend a week.

Mr. Wm. Frizzell, went to Kingston Sunday, for an operation. Dr. Leonard went down on Monday when the operation was performed.

Rev. W. H. Emsley and Mr. W. T. Gibbard attended a meeting in Belleville, Tuesday evening.

Miss Clara Cairns is spending the week in Toronto.

Mrs. F. E. VanLuven has resigned the leadership of Trinity Methodist Church choir.

Miss Margaret Bartlett left for New York today on a visit to her sister.

Mr. Nathan Hudson, Picton, is renewing acquaintances in this vicinity for a short time.

Misses Nora Waller and Lulu Hill spent Saturday in Belleville.

Messrs. S. P. Hinch, Carmian Man and Herbert Hinch, Winnipeg Man, are renewing acquaintances in town for a short time.

Mr. Harry Dulmage, Belleville spent Sunday with friends in Napanee.

Mr. Fenwick Connolly, Yarker spent Sunday the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Lowry.

Miss Libbie Switzer is renewing acquaintances in town the guest of Mrs. P. Gould.

Miss Jettah Gould is spending a few weeks with friends in Belleville and Trenton.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Bond, of Albany, N. Y., have been the guests of Mrs. J. R. Dafoe, Bridge St., for a few days.

Mr. Belfie, of the Crown Bank staff, has been transferred to Gananoque.

Mrs. Hart, of Toronto, sister of Mr. H. B. Sherwood, is the guest of her brother, Piety hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Barnes are spending a week with friends in Kingston. A month from now you will not be able to get Rubber Goods at our present prices, as rubber is advancing every day. We have made no change as yet, but if you need a Syringe or Hot Water Bottle you had better buy one now at JESSOPPS.

MARRIAGES.

GILMORE—CLOSE—At Tamworth, on

Not Up on Slang.

"I'd like to get a room for the night," drawled the old man with the chin whiskers and yellow satchel.

"By jinks, Buttons," whispered the clerk to the bellhop, "all of the rooms are filled, but we don't want to discourage the country patronage, so we'll have to give him some kind of a stall."

But the old man overheard the remark and fired up instantly. "No, yeou don't!" he blurted defiantly. "By crickety, no! If I wanted to sleep in a stall I'd stopped at the livery stable on the other corner."—Chicago News.



Fitted all Around

Our Glasses fit the eyes, our frames fit the face, and our prices fit the purse, three important points. If you think your eyes are not just right have them tested at once, you will certainly avoid years of discomfort. SMITH'S fitted glasses are guaranteed perfect and will preserve your sight.

Have the Children's eyes looked after.

Smith's Jewelry Store

The

Belleview Business College

has thousands of graduates throughout Canada and the United States. It has furnished four teachers for the largest American Business Colleges and two are teachers in Canadian Colleges. Every member of the Spring Class obtained good positions. Over one hundred graduates have good positions in the City of Belleville. Write for our new Catalogue with photographs of spring classes.

Address the

BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Limited.

Box B, Belleville, Ont. 50
F. E. O'FLYNN, B.A., Managing Director

WISS SHEARS

WISS & SONS NEWARK, N.J. U.S.A.

Wiss Shear blades are tempered to take an edge as sharp as a razor, yet so tough that they are proof against breakage. They are adjusted to a hair's breadth and cut cleanly and uniformly the thickest of woolens or the thinnest of silk.

The Wiss trade mark is your guarantee of satisfaction.

juicies will prove fatal.

A Hot Fire.

On Tuesdays evening about nine o'clock fire was discovered in the west end of Mr. C. A. Anderson's livery barns. An alarm was at once turned in, but owing to the inflammable nature of the contents quick work was necessary to save the horses and rigs in the barns. The horses were all got out and all of the vehicles, excepting two pleasure sleighs, though a number of the cutters and buggies were badly damaged, being all ablaze when brought out. The firemen were promptly on the scene but the flames had secured a good hold in the hay loft and in a few minutes the barn was on fire from end to end. Despite the efforts of the firemen the Campbell House barn adjoining the livery stable was soon ablaze and burning fiercely. A number of additional lines of hose were laid and after a short hard struggle the firemen had the fire under control. Mr. Earl McCabe, one of the employees of the livery stable deserves credit for the plucky manner in which he rushed into the barn and brought out some of the horses, until assistance arrived. Both barns were badly burned, the livery barn being beyond repair. Besides the inconvenience caused by the fire Mr. Anderson lost a quantity of hay, harness, blankets and other stuff. The livery barn was town property and carried small insurance. The Campbell House barn was fairly well insured and Mr. Anderson carried a fair amount of insurance on his stock and goods. Mr. Anderson has secured temporary accommodation for his horses and business will be carried on as usual.

Itch, Mange, Prairie Scratches, Barber's itch, and every form of contagious Itch on human or animal used in 30 minutes by Wolford's Sanitary Lotion. It never fails. Sold by—T. B. Wallace.

TOWN COUNCIL.

A special meeting of the town council was called by the Mayor on Thursday afternoon to consider the situation caused by the fire in the town property leased by Mr. C. A. Anderson. Mr. Anderson was heard in reference to the matter, saying that he was prepared to buy the property or lease it from the town should the council decide to rebuild the barn.

Mr. Ming moved, seconded by Mr. Waller, that the council sell the lot occupied by Mr. Anderson.

Mr. Kimmerly moved, seconded by Mr. Osborne, that the council advertise for tenders for the purchase of the town's lot on the west side of Centre street in whole or in part. Mr. Kimmerly's motion was carried.

On motion Mr. Anderson was given permission to make some temporary changes to suit himself.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

BATH.

The Ladies of St. John's church here will hold a "Dutch Tea" and apron sale in the town hall on the evening of Monday Feb. 7th. Tea served from 6:30 to 8 o'clock, dancing afterwards.

The Presbyterian Church Concert will be held on Friday evening Feb. 11th. Mr. Harold Jarvis the celebrated tenor of Detroit and others will take part.

A hockey match between Adolphustown and Bath teams was played here on Saturday afternoon last. Quite a lively game was played, the score being 1 to 0 in favor of Adolphustown.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Barraige on Sunday last, a son.

The recent fall of snow on Wednesday has greatly improved the sleighing.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Rikley went to Trenton on Wednesday to visit a relative who was very ill.

A. S. Kimmerly is selling 20 granulated or 22 lbs. sugar \$1; 8 lbs. best rolled oats, 25c; good flour \$2.60 per 100; 7 bars Comfort soap, 25c; 22 nutmeg 5c; 50 clothes pins 5c; granulated sugar \$4.75 per 100; Pierce's Favorite

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MARRIAGES.

GILMORE—CLOSE—At Tamworth, on Jan. 12th, Mark Anson Gilmore, to Miss Ada Close, both of Sheffield.

WILSON—COXALL—At Camden East, on Jan. 20th, Nathaniel Wilson, Marlton, to Fannie Gertrude, youngest daughter of Charles Geo. Coxall, Tamworth.

MARTIN—BOWEN—On Jan. 12th, in Regina, Robert Martin, Moose Jaw, Sask., to Isabella Beatrice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bowen, Deseronto Road.

DEATHS

MOONEY—At South Napanee, on Tuesday, February 1st, 1910, Sarah Mooney, relict of the late Hugh Mooney, aged 68 years, 7 months, and 10 days.

DUNBAR—At Napanee, on Thursday, February 3rd, 1910, A. J. Dunbar, born in the year 1835.

JOHNSTON—In Kingston, on January 29th, 1910, Roxie Johnston, daughter of John Johnston, 330 Brock street.

For Horses and Cattle,

Pure Crushed Flaxseed containing all the oil and nutritious properties of the seed, also Sublimed Sulphur, Salts, Saltpetre, etc., at The Medical Hall—Napanee's Largest Drug Store—Fred L. Hooper.

NEWS NOTES.

There were 104 cases of diphtheria in Toronto in January.

W. E. Buck, Adolphustown, sold two colts, halter-bricker, one two and the other three years old, for \$300.

Indication point to three liquor licenses being cut off in Kingston this year, and only twenty-five instead of twenty-eight issued.

The death occurred at Odessa on January 28th of Mrs. Mary Jane Switzer, wife of A. H. Loughlin. The funeral was on Monday to the Lutheran church, Ernesttown, Ont.

Polling in connection with the bye-election caused by the resignation of Sir Wilfrid Laurier of his Ottawa seat, took place on Saturday and resulted in the return of Albert Allard, Liberal, by a majority of 658.

Sidney Pioner 2.071-4 has been sold by Mr. W. Moffat, Picton, to Philip Spence of Lebanon, Ohio. His splendid record as a race horse and as a sire of speed has given him a place among the top notches of his class.

A sad death occurred at the Kingston General hospital on Saturday morning last when Miss Roxie Johnston, daughter of Mr. John Johnston, Kingston, passed away after a three week's illness of typhoid fever. Deceased is survived by her father, one sister, Mrs. Harvey Denyes, of Odessa; and three brothers, Walter, of Kingston; Edward, of Ernesttown; and James, of Odessa.

John McDonald, Ottawa, was in the city for a few days last week and went over some of the proposed routes. We understand he is negotiating with the owners of the stages to Napanee, Sydenham, and Battersea, with the view of taking over these lines in the spring. It is likely that A. R. Ladley, who was in charge of the Napanee automobile last season, will represent the company in Kingston.—Kingston Whig.

Karn-Morris Pianos and Organs.

I have taken the agency for Napanee and district for the above well known Pianos and Organs and would be pleased to communicate with parties thinking of purchasing same. Satisfaction guaranteed and prices right.

C. A. WISEMAN,
John St.
Napanee.



New Telephone Directory!

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada is about to issue a New Telephone Directory

For the District of Eastern Ontario, including NAPANEE.

Orders for new connections, changes of firm names, changes of street addresses or for duplicate entries should be handed in at once to

MISS E. M. SCOTT, Local Manager.

Robert Light

DEALER IN—

Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
and Cedar Posts.

MANUFACTURER OF—

Tanks, and all
kinds of Sash
Factory & Plan-
ing Mill Goods

Cordwood and Blocks for sale.

Telephone 53.

26
Letter Heads
Statements
Bill Heads
Envelopes
Cards

The Napanee Express Job Department does anything and everything in the way of high-grade commercial printing. Our assortment of job type is complete, our press facilities of the best, and our workmen true typographical artists. This tells all the story of our facilities for doing job printing of the right kind at right prices.

Cards

Envelopes
Bill Heads
Statements

Letter H-